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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE FIGHTING PROBABLY OVER.

Great Battle on July 3d Near Sudowa.

Terrible and Ruinous Defeat of the Austrians.

The Prussians Take Fourteen Thousand Prisoners.

Austria Proposes an Armistice and Offers to Cede Venetia to Napoleon.

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Graphic Account of the Campaign in Bohemia.

Details of the Storming and Capture of Gitschen.

Terrible Effects of the Prussian Needle Gun.

Austrian and Italian Accounts of the Battle of Custozza.

The steamship *America* at this port, and the *Nova Scotian* at Father Point, bring intelligence of serious reverses to the Austrians in Bohemia. Gen. BENEDEK has been compelled to fall back behind the Elbe, after suffering terrible losses.

A great battle took place at Sudowa on the 3d inst., resulting in the decisive defeat of the Austrians.

An armistice had been proposed, but the reply of Prussia and Italy had not been received. It was rumored that a Congress would shortly assemble, and that France would propose a general disarmament.

In London commercial circles peace was regarded as virtually concluded.

PROBABLE END OF THE WAR.

Terrible Austrian Defeat—Austria Sends in a Flag of Truce—She Offers to Cede Venetia to Napoleon.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 5th makes the following announcement:

"An important event has just occurred. After having maintained the honor of his arms in Italy the Emperor of Austria, concurring in the ideas expressed in the Emperor NAPOLEON'S letter of June 11 to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, cedes Venetia to the French Emperor, and accepts his mediation for the conclusion of peace. The Emperor NAPOLEON hastened to respond to the summons, and immediately communicated with the Kings of Prussia and Italy, in order to obtain ad armistice."

The Austrian Field-Marshal Von GABLING arrived at the Prussian headquarters, at Horitz, near Gitzchen, on the evening of the 4th, with a flag of truce.

The battle of July 3, near Sudowa, was a great affair. It resulted in the complete defeat of the Austrians.

The Battle of Sudowa.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—Evening.

A great battle took place on the 3d near Sudowa, resulting in the Prussians obtaining a great and complete victory. The Prussians took 14,000 prisoners. There were great losses in killed and wounded, bui no estimate is given of the numbers. The Austrians sent in a flag of truce.

Austria has agreed to cede Venetia to the Emperor NAPOLEON and accept his mediation.

NAPOLEON immediately communicated with the belligerents.

The Armistice.

LONDON, Friday, July 6.

The Prussian and Italian reply to tne proposed armistice has not yet transpired. There are rumors that the Prussian reply is not favorable.

A Congress.

The *Morning Post* thinks that a Congress will shortly assemble, and that the French Government will propose a general disarmament.

Prospect of an Early Peace.

In the commercial circles of London peace is regarded as virtually concluded.

RECORD OF EVENTS UP TO JULY 3.

Prussian Dispatch.

THE RESULT OF THE THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

A dispatch, dated Berlin, July 1, says:

The following official dispatch has been received from the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia:

"The result of the three days' fighting, in which the Fifth Prussian Corps has been engaged, cannot be too highly estimated.

On the 27th it was opposed by the Sixth Austrian Corps, under Gen. RAMINING. A letter was found addressed by the latter to Gen. BENEDEK, in Josephstadt, which affords complete proof that the forces under his command were thoroughly exhausted. He therein requested Gen. BENEDEK to send him two fresh brigades, in order that his troops might bivouac under their protection, and acknowledged that they would not be able to fight on the following day.

The Fifth Prussian Corps was therefore opposed on the 28th and 29th by the corps of the Archduke LEOPOLD and Gen. TESTETICS. The fighting on these two days extended over a much greater line than on the 27th. The Austrian corps under Gen. GABLENZ was completely broken up. Besides innumerable prisoners, 20 guns, five colors and two standards belonging to GABLENZ'S corps, fell into the hands of the Prussians." The Austrians have evacuated Oswiecin. The King of Prussia has left Berlin, and will arrive at Reichenberg on July 1. He was most enthusiastically cheered by the crowds in the streets, from the palace to the railway station.

THE AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

A telegram from Lauban, of July 1, says: "It is announced that the total loss of the Austrians up to the present time is 20,000 men."

PROGRESS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

An official dispatch from Reichenberg, of July 1, says: "The Prussian army in Bohemia is making victorious progress. The Fifth and Third Divisions took Gitschin by storm on the 29th ult. The Prussian loss was not inconsiderable, the enemy's position being very strong. The loss sustained by the Austrians is estimated at about 4,000 men."

JUNCTION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMIES.

A telegram from Berlin of July 2 says:

The following official announcement has been made here:

"In consequence of the successful storming of Gitschin, the junction of the armies under the Crown Prince and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is looked upon as completely effected. Notwithstanding the recent severe and sanguinary fighting, the Prussian army is in excellent spirits."

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT GITSCHIN.

The following official telegram has been received from the Prussian headquarters to-day, July 2: "The King of Prussia arrived at Gitschin, where he was received by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. The streets everywhere showed the traces of the obstinate engagement which had been continued within the town. The enemy fled in disorder under cover of night. The conduct of the Prussian troops was excellent. A portion of the Corps of the Guard repeatedly repulsed the charge of the Austrian cavalry without forming square. The headquarters of Prince CHARLES have been removed beyond Gitschin. The junction of the First and Second Army Corps has beem completely effected. Austrian prisoners are being continually brought in, and their numbers already exceeds 5,000. The Austrian Hanover, Ramining, and Martine regiments are almost wholly annihilated, and the Eighteenth Jager battalion destroyed to the last man."

THE RETREAT OF BENEDEK.

The Wiener *Abendpost* says: "Authentic intelligence received here from headquarters of the army of the North, states that Marshal BENEDEK had found it necessary, from strategical reasons, to take up a position between Konigsgratz and Josephstadt. No further attack has been made on this position, nor has there been any fresh fighting, a proof that the Prussian losses in the late battles must also have been considerable, and that their troops are much exhausted. This has been principally caused by the Austrian artillery. The First Austrian Army Corps and the Saxon army have joined the chief Austrian army and are ready for action. The best possible spirit and the most undaunted courage prevail in the army. Important events are expected within the next few days."

MOVEMENTS OF MARSHAL BENEDEK.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 8.

Authentic intelligence from Bohemia states that Field-Marshal BENEDEK has found himself compelled, in consequence of the dissolution of the corps of Gen. VON GABLENZ and the retreat of the Austrian and Saxon troops, to abandon the operations that he had commenced near Gitschin, and to concentrate in a more distant position.

TRAUTENAU, Tuesday, July 3.

The Austrian army, which has been compelled by the junction of the two Prussian army corps to concentrate itself between the fortresses of Josephstadt and Konigegratz, appears to intend remaining on the defensive in that position. The Duke of Coburg has arrived at Gitschin.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 3.

The *Moniteur du Soir* says: "Letters received here speak of the animosity of the Bohemian population against the Prussians, and relate several instances in which this feeling was displayed at Munchengratz, Turnau, and Nachod."

MARSHAL BENEDEK'S REPORT.

The following is Marshal BENEDEK'S second report of the battle of the 27th:

To Count von Crenneville, First Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor:

HEADQUARTERS, JOSEPHSTADT, June 28.

To complete my telegraphic report made on the evening of the 27th respecting the combats of Podoll and Skalitz, I have the honor to inform your excellency of the events which took place at Trautenau on the 27th. The report of the Tenth Corps d'Armée only reached me at 1:30 in the morning. At 6 in the morning of the 27th the brigade of Col. MONDEL, forming the advance guard of the army which was marching on the side of Schurz, made an attack upon Trautenau, which was in possession of the enemy. The fight was sharp, and by degrees all the troops of our *corps d'armée* were engaged in it. According to the prisoners, the enemy brought successively into action three brigades of the first *corps d'armée* to hold his position. After a fierce and bloody battle Trautenau was in our possession at 8:45, though at 9 o'clock, when the report was sent to me, there was still some slight firing going on. The Tenth Corps d' Armée established its position at Trautenau, but Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Von GABLENZ, having been confidentially informed that the enemy detached a strong brigade, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, towards Eipel to threaten his flank and rear, left a single brigade at Trautenau, and, with a view of meeting the enemy on that side, occupied, with the remainder of his troops, the heights situated directly to the south of Trautenau, which the enemy did not dare to attack.

Austrian Dispatches.

THE REPULSE OF THE FIRST AUSTRIAN ARMY CORPS.

A telegram from Vienna, of July 1, says: "The First Austrian Army Corps, and the Saxon Corps, were repulsed yesterday by the Prussians. In consequence of this repulse the Austrian army fell back in the direction of Konigsgratz."

THE BATTLE NEAR TURNAU.

A dispatch from Prague, June 30, says: "Engagements took place yesterday at Kost, near Turnau, and at Chevalnowitz, between Kalitz and Konigshof, which resulted favorably to the Austrians. Bohenisk and Kamnitz have been evacuated by the Prussians. The latter were also defeated while flying from Flicin, by the combined Austrian and Saxon forces. They left their dead and wounded on the field."

AUSTRIAN CAVALRY ACROSS THE MINCIO.

A telegram from Pescheria, of July 1, says: "The Austrian cavalry have made a reconnoisance from Goits to Chiese. They drove back the Italian outposts and took several prisoners. Two Austrian gunboats have cannonaded the encampment of volunteers on the shores of Lake Garda. The volunteers dispersed after sustaining considerable loss.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, June 30.

The enemy's patrol's make frequent reconnoisances on the right bank of the Mincio. They are watched by our cavalry patrols. Four squadrons of Austrian Hussars had advanced on Italian territory to the right of the Mincio, but they were encountered by the Third Squadron of the Foggia Lancers and compelled to retreat to Goita and Rivatta. The Austrians lost several killed.

Italian Dispatches.

SPIRIT OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, TORRE MALAMBERTI, July 1.

The Italian and Austrian cavalry continued to make reconnoissances. No brisk engagement has taken place since yesterday's encounter, in which the Foggia Lancers made forty Austrian prisoners.

The troops are in excellent health and spirits. The divisions which suffered most during the battle of Custozza are in no way dispirited, and express their eagerness to be again placed at the front in the next battle with the Austrians.

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE VAL CAMONICA.

A telegram from Berne of June 30 says: "The Austrians have forced their way through the Tenale Pass into the Val Camonica."

The Bavarian Army.

A dispatch from Meinengen says: "The report of the arrival of the Fourth Bavarian Infantry Division, under Gen. HARTMANN, in this town, is unfounded."

THE CAMPAIGN IN BOHEMIA.

Particulars of the Prussian Advance—Splendid Morale of the Army—The Austrians Taken Completely by Surprise—Severe Fighting at Turnau—Deadly Effect of the Prussian Needle Gun.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

HEADQUARTERS OF FIRST ARMY, REICHENBERG, Sunday, June 24, 1866.

Last evening intelligence came to the headquarters of the First Army at Grafenstein which told that at the same time as Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia was crossing the Bohemian frontier of Austria with his army the Austrians were preparing to cross the Silesian frontier of Prussia, and had yesterday forenoon pushed three columns into the country of Glatz. These columns advanced by three roads. That on the right by Alstadt on Wilhelmsthal; that of the centre by Grulich on Mittelwalde; that of the left by Braunau on Wurschelburg. The commander of the first Prussian army had calculated upon the possibility of an invasion of Silesia by the Austrians, where the second army is ready to meet them, and the news that they were in the Glatz district availed nothing to shake his resolve of pitching into Bohemia. On the contrary, it seemed to accelerate his motions, for he had intended to halt to-day in the position of Grafenstein, but as soon as he heard of the Austrian advance, aides-de-camp were dispatched to the different divisions with orders for them to march early this morning.

It rained steadily all last night, and the morning brought with it no improvement in the weather, but the troops were in high spirits and appeared to care nothing for the wet. The army marched by three roads; the left column by the way of Eisniedel on Reichenberg; the centre by Kratzkau on the same town, while Gen. VON BITTERFELD came from the mountains which lie between this and Dresden, and moved upon Gabel. Some of the regiments halted here, and are billeted in the town for the night; others were pushed through and took up positions in front. Many battalions have to bivouac this evening; but, although the ground is moist and damp from the incessant rain, the weather is warm, and the troops will not take much harm from their first night in the open air. The army is now drawn together and concentrated round this town; for General VON BITTERFELD at Gabel, is only twelve miles to the left. Last night the Prussian advanced posts near Kratzkau could see the lights of the Austrian bivouac fires, and this morning the Magdeburg Hussars, who cleared the way for the army, had a skirmish with some of RADETZKY'S Austrian Hussars. Shots were exchanged, two of the Prussians were wounded, and five of the Austrians are reported wounded, with two killed. A combat was expected at Reichenberg. Three Austrian cavalry regiments, LICHTENSTEIN'S Hussars, RADETZKY'S Hussars, and the Hussars of the Regiment of Hesse Cassel, were known to be in front of the Prussian advance, and it was anticipated that in the fine strategical position of Reichenberg the Austrians might stand to fight; for this town covers the junctions of roads which lead over the mountains by Gabel, Grottau, Friedland and from Hirschberg. But the Austrian cavalry retired through the town, and it was occupied about 10 o'clock by the Prussian advanced guard, and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is now on the south side of the mountains, and commands the issues of the passes.

When Prince FREDERICK CHARLES reached the market-place of Reichenberg, he halted to await the arrival of the troops who had marched by the Friedland road. The town looked dull, for as it was Sunday the shops were all shut, and at first the Bohemians seemed inclined to remain in their houses; but the bands of the marching regiments roused their curiosity, and they soon collected and lined the streets in dense crowds to see the troops go by. The soldiers who had arrived early and been dismissed from their ranks joined in the crowd, and a common language soon made them great friends with the townpeople. Many tales are told of the dreadful devastation to which a country is subjected by the plunderers of an invading army. So far as the Prussian army has yet advanced into Bohemia the soldiers have treated the Austrians with the greatest kindness; as in the British service, everything that a soldier wishes to buy must be scrupulously paid for, and there seems to be no desire among the men that it should be otherwise; in fact, the troops were much more plundered than plunderers, for the cigar merchants and publichousekeepers are driving a most prosperous trade, and take very good care that they themselves do not suffer, for the soldiers are unaccustomed to Austrian currency, and have to pay in an equivalent of Prussian coin.

Reichenberg was in the hands of the Austrians this morning, and was duly occupied by the Prussians about 10 o'clock. Since that time nearly the whole army, attended by artillery and wagons, has marched through the narrow winding streets of a town which, to these artificial disadvantages for free locomotion, adds the natural one of being built upon a steep hill; still there has been no confusion in the marching columns, and, although the troops had to move by different streets, and were sometimes obliged to march in and out of the town by country lanes and narrow paths, no column took a false direction or made an unnecessary halt; yet the Quartermaster-General VON STUTHNAHL had only a few minutes allowed him in which he could arrange his plans.

The headquarters have been established in the Schloss, or Castle of Reichenberg, another of the properties of Count CLAM GALLAS, who has thus twice been the involuntary host of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. Here a curious scene is afforded; the castle stands on a hill, overlooks the picturesque town, and commands a beautiful view of the mountains and plains beyond it. The side of this hill below the castle is covered with carefully tended turf and luxuriant shrubberies. The place looks only fit to be the quiet home of a country gentleman, but up and down its graveled avenue chargers are being led ready saddled for the aid-de-camps, who are waiting to carry out the evening orders; military train horses are being led to water, soldiers, in stable dress, are hurrying about, mounted dragoons are in attendance as orderlies, and near the door of the castle stands the horse of the officer of Uhlans, who has brought in the last report from the outposts.

Two excellent institutions of the Prussian army have been quickly established and put in working order at every halting-place; they are the Field Telegraph and the Field Post-office. As soon as it is determined where headquarters are to be fixed for the night, the Field Telegraph division start off to the nearest permanent telegraph station where the line can be fixed in working order; from this starting point they carry a single line along the side of the shortest road to the headquarter house, and generally by the time the chief of the staff arrives at his quarters he finds his telegraph ready, by which he can get information or send his orders. The Field Post-office, to which I am indebted for being able to send my correspondence to you since we crossed the frontier, is established also at headquarters, but has branch offices at the headquarters of each *corps d'armée;* it carries the private letters of soldiers and officers, as well as official dispatches, and sends out a mail nearly daily. This is a greater convenience than the field telegraph, but the latter is one of the neatest appliances of modern science to the art of war which it is possible to conceive. The whole of its apparatus is carried in two light wagons; one contains the batteries and needles, and is used as a small room in which the telegraphist works; the second wagon carries the poles and wires, with the implements for putting them up. The wires are coiled round revolving discs, which are fitted in the wagon, so that the wire can be passed as the wagon goes along, or the disc can be transferred to a stretcher carried between two men, so that it may be laid off the road in places where it is desirable to cut off corners. The detachment who lay the lines are all instructed in repairing damage done to the permanent wires. When it is remembered that yesterday morning the Austrians were close up to the frontier, and that at midday the Castle of Grafenstein, five miles from the nearest permanent station, was in direct telegraphic communication with Berlin, some idea can be formed of the advantages which this apparatus gives to an army in the field.

The Prussian army restores the railways as it goes. This afternoon railway communication was reopened for military purposes from this place to Berlin, so that with the telegraph for information, and the railway for rapid movements, this army may be concentrated on any point of the railway communication with an extraordinary rapidity.

SICHROW, Tuesday, June 26.

The road from Reichenberg to Turnau crosses a range of hills which separates the valley of the Upper Neisse from the country beyond, and drops down from this range by some sharp zigzags to the valley in which lies the village of Liebenau. This village is built on the banks of a stream which forms a defile through a second range of hills lying between Liebenau and Turnau. This rivulet, in the part of its course above the village of Liebenau, runs at right angles to the defile, and forms a valley between the two hills which lie north of Liebenau towards Reichenberg, and those which lie to the south towards Ternau. The railway from Liebenau to Turnau passes through the defile formed by the stream which runs through the village; but the road turns to the left and ascends the southern range, passing near the top between a steep cutting through rocks. This cutting is about 100 yards in length, and here the road is only about 30 feet wide. The hills are on their side covered with thick plantations of fir trees; but when the traveler leaving Liebenau has by the road gained the summit of the range which lies south of the village he finds before him a wide plateau extending for about two miles in the direction of Turnau. This plateau was this morning covered with high-standing crops of wheat and barley, already whitening for the harvest. The road runs through the cornfields, and at the end of the plateau drops down by a gentle slope into the valley of the Iser. From the brow of this slope Turnau can be seen lying in the river toward the left front. The schloss of Sichrow standing on the very edge of the Liebenau defile is directly on the right, and the view to the front is bounded by the firclad and fantastically rocky hills which form the Southern boundary of the Valley of the Iser, while on the left the Church of Gentschowitz stands raised on a knoll above the general plain, and looking down upon the orchards and cottages of the little hamlet which clusters round its foot. Between the bottom of the slope which falls from this flat plain into the Valley of the Iser and about half way between the foot of the hill and the river itself there runs a low range of hills having an elevation considerably inferior to that of the plateau. On this lower range, immediately surrounded by orchards, but in the midst of a wide stretching corn land, lies the Village of Dauby. Last night the Prussian advanced posts were pushed forward to the tops of the range of the hills which bound the valley of Liebenau on the north. This morning Gen. VON HORNE, who with the Eighth Division held the outposts, had advanced early to occupy Liebenau. As his advanced guard entered the village, the Austrian rear-guard were discovered tearing up the pavement, in order to form a barricade across the narrow street through which the high road runs. On the approach of the advanced guard they retired to the hill over which the road to Turnau passes south of the village. Here the Austrians took up positions; their artillery, placed on the brow of the hill, looked down upon the village of Liebenau, which HORNE had just occupied, and their cavalry covered the guns. But they were not in force. They had no infantry, and their whole strength appeared to be only four regiments of cavalry, with two batteries of horse artillery. HORNE'S division passed through the village, and began to ascend the hill, while Gen. VON HAUNN came down to Liebenau with the cavalry, and the field artillery took up a position on the hills which bound the Liebenau on the north. Thus the guns of the Austrians were on the southern, those of the Prussians on the northern range which form the valley of Liebenau; the valley between them is about 600 yards wide, and there seemed to be an opportunity for a smart combat. Down in Liebenau, between the opposed batteries, were the wings of HORNE'S divisions, and columns already issuing from the village, making their way along both the railway and the *chaussée*, while the skirmishers were getting among the short spruce fir that clothe the hill besids the road.

A little before 9 o'clock Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and his staff came upon the hill where the artillery was placed. It was almost exactly 9 o'clock when a flash of fire, with a heavy puff of white smoke on the Austrian hill, showed that their artillery had opened, and a rifle-shell came whistling over the heads of HORNE'S division. The Prussian artillery answered, and for a few minutes the hills echoed with the noise of their rapid discharges; while the smoke, drifting but slowly on the lazy breeze, hid from sight the opposite guns, though the quick reports and the whistling of the shells told that they were not idle. But the Prussian guns were too numerous, HORNE'S division was pushing up the hill, and the Austrian artillery had to retire. Then the Prussian cavalry pushed forward by the road, and in a short time eight fine cavalry regiments were formed on the northern edge of the plateau. The Thuringian Uhlans, the Uhlans of the Prince of Hohenlohe, and the dragoons of the Prince of Mecklenburg were extended to the left, while the Brandenburg Hussars of Ziethen, conspicuous by their red uniform, were nearer the road. On the right of the cavalry was the horse artillery, and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, himself a cavalry officer, was in the front.

The retreat of the Austrians could be traced by the broad paths trampled down in the corn, and every now and then they halted, their artillery came into action, and two or three rounds were fired at the forming lines. When Prince FREDERICK CHARLES had completed his dispositions he ordered the advance and the troops pressed forward. The cavalry and artillery moved on the plateau, while HORNE'S infantry, on the right, made for the Schloss of Sichron and the woods around it. The cavalry pushed on quickly, and the guns moved well with it, but every now and then halted and came into action. The Austrians, inferior in numbers and already retiring, could not hope to stand against the force thus displayed, and they drew quickly over the plateau, making for the hills of Dauba. Three regiments of cavalry were launched after them and went dashing through the corn, but did not reach the retiring troops before the latter had quitted the plateau, and then the woods and broken ground on the side of the slopes impeded their progress. As soon as the Austrians gained the Dauba hills their artillery opened and poured shells briskly into the advancing lines, but the gliding motion of the advancing troops and the undulating ground deceived their aim, for only about twenty casualties occurred. When the Prussian sgained the southern brow of the plateau, they opened on the Austrain batteries; a smart cannonade ensued, but the Austrians were ultimately silenced. Yet they did well, for they made good their retreat; but had not the Prussian horse been detained by having to pass through the narrow street of Liebenau, the field artillery which to-day fired into the Prussian ranks would probably have gone as a trophy to Berlin.

It is evident that the Austrian commander had not calculated on the rapid advance of Gen. von Horne. His dispositions for the defence of the Liebenau position were incomplete; the street of Liebenau was not rendered impracticable, for the workmen were disturbed by the Prussian advance guard, and in the cutting which the road leading from the village passes through at the top of the hill leading on the plateau, although the trees which stood by the wayside had been cut down, they were not formed into abattis, nor was the cutting blocked by wagons or any barricade. The Austrians retreated across the Iser and broke the bridges; but the Prussians after the combat occupied Turnau with two divisions, while the main body of the army bivouacked on the plateau, and one division occupied Gablonz, which lies five miles to the northeast.

The plateau that looks down on Liebenau has been sadly changed in the course of the day. The corn is trampled down by the feet of horses and the wheels of artillery; dead horses are lying dotted here and there over the plain, while large holes in the ground show where shells have struck and burst. But these marks are not frequent, for the Austrian shells often penetrated into the earth without bursting, and several have been dug out by the soldiers this afternoon; nor was the practice of the artillery good. The Ziethen Hussars, whose red uniforms drew their fire, were at one time exposed to a heavy cannonade, but though above fifty shells struck the ground round them, not one fell among their ranks, nor at that time had they a man touched.

The result of to-day's combat is not overvalued by the Prussian army; the officers on this side do not despise their enemy, and they fully recognize the fact that it was to superior numbers that the Austrians yielded to-day. They have great confidence in their chief, and in the needle gun and their rifled cannon, but they have no vain assurance. They know that the Austrian army is a good one, and they will omit nothing that their skill in science can suggest to let their troops meet it on the best of terms.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PRUSSIAN ARMY, SCHLOSS OF SICHROW, June 27.

The railway and high road which lead down the valley of the Iser from Türnau to Münchengrätz run for a distance of about five miles from the former town on the north side of the river, but on reaching the village of Podoll cross to the south bank by two bridges, which are about two hundred yards distant from each other, that of the railway being on the right, and that by which the road crosses on the left of a person looking toward Münchengrätz. The railway bridge is constructed of iron; that which carries the road across the stream is made of wood, and lies on a level with the causeway, which is raised on an embankment about ten feet above the flat meadows lying alongside it. The Iser is at Podoll near upon one hundred yards wide, and runs with a deep but fast stream between steep banks, which only rise about four feet above the level of the water. By the side of the road and on the banks of the stream grow large willow trees, planted at equal distances from each other, and about ten yards apart. Three roads lead from the plateau of Sichrow to the high-road that runs down the valley of the Iser. That on the east a country road which leaves the plateau near the Schloss and Sichrow, and joins the highway near the village of Swierzin, almost an equal distance between Turnau and Podoll; in the centre the *chaussée* from Libenau strikes into the high-road half-way between Swierzin and Turnau, and the road from Gentschowitz on the west joins it close to this town.

Yesterday evening Prince FREDERICK CHARLES threw a light pontoon bridge over the river a little below the broken bridge of Turnau, and occupied the town with a small force without opposition. HORNE'S division marched at the same time by the country road on the east, occupied the village of Swierzin, and pushed its advanced guard toward Podoll. The troops directed on this point consisted of two companies of the fourth Jäger battalion, the second and fusileer battalions of the thirty-first regiment, and one battalion of the Seventy-first. The Jägers, who were leading, got to within three-quarters of a mile of Podol Bridge before they came into collision with Austrian out-posts, but here they found the enemy, and a sharp action ensued, for the Austrians had six battalions in the village, and meant to hold the place and cover the passage of the river.

It was about 8 o'clock, and the dusk of the evening was rapidly closing in, when the Jägers first felt their enemy. On the right hand side of the road, about half a mile before the bridge, stands the first house of the village. It is a large square farmhouse, with windows without glass, but with heavy gratings. The Austrians had occupied it in force, and their outlying pickets, as they retired before the advancing Prussians, formed line across the road beside it. As soon as the Jägers came within sight the garrison of the farm-house and the formed-up pickets opened a bitter fire upon them. From the grated windows and from the line of soldiers in the road there came one rapid volley, which told severely on the Prussian riflemen, but these went quickly to work and had fired about three times before the Austrians, armed only with muzzle-loading rifles, were able to reply. Then the noise of musketry rose high, occasionally swelling into a heavy roar, but sometimes falling off so that the ear could distinguish the separate reports. But this did not last. Major VON DAGEN, commanding the Second Battalion of the Thirty-first, which was following the Jägers, on the first sound of the firing had put his troops into double-quick time, and was soon up to reinforce the riflemen. It was now nearly dark, and the flashes of the rifles, the reports of the shots, and the shouts of the combatants were almost the only indications of the positions of the troops; yet it could be seen that the rapid fire of the needle-gun was telling on the Austrian line in the road, and the advancing cheers of the Prussians showed that they were gaining ground. Then while the exchange of shots was still proceeding rapidly between the window-gratings of the farm-house and the Prussian firing parties who had extended into a corn-field on the right of the highway, there was a sudden pause in the firing on the road, for the Jägers, supported by the Thirty-first, had made a dash and were bearing the Austrians back beyond the farm-house to where the cottages of the village closed on each side of the road, and where the defenders had hastily thrown some hewn down willow trees as a barricade across the way.

Then the tumult of the fight increased. Darkness had completely closed in, and the moon had not yet risen; the Prussians pressed up to the barricade, the Austrians stoutly stood their ground behind it, and, three paces distant, assailants and defenders poured their fire into each other's breasts. Little could be seen, though the flashes of the discharges cast a fitful light over the surging masses; but in the pauses of the firing the voices of the officers were heard encouraging their men, and half-stifled shrieks or gurgling cries told that the bullets were truly aimed. This was too severe to endure. The Prussians firing much more quickly, and in the narrow street, where neither side could show their whole strength, not feeling the inferiority of numbers, succeeded in tearing away the barricade, and slowly pressed their adversaries back along the village street. Yet the Austrians fought bravely, and their plans for the defence of the houses had been skillfully though hastily made; from every window muskets flashed out fire, and sent bullets into the thick ranks of the advancing Prussians, while on each balcony, behind a wooden barricade, Jägers crouched to take their deadly aim; *but in the street the soldiers, huddled together and encumbered with clumsy ramrods, were unable to load with ease, and could return no adequate fire to that of the Prussians, while these, from the advantage of a better arm, poured their quick volleys into an almost defenceless crowd.*

As the battle in the street was pushed inch by inch towards the Iser, the Austrians, in every house which the foremost ranks of the Prussians passed, were cut off from their retreat, and were sooner or later made prisoners, for the houses of the village do not join on to each other, but are detached by spaces of a few yards, and there is no communication from one house to the other except by the open street. The whole of the Prussian force was now up, and extending between the houses which the first combatants had passed by, cut off the escape of their garrisons, and exchanged shots with the defenders.

With shrieks and shouts, amid the crashing of broken windows, the heavy sounds of falling beams, and the perpetual rattle of the firearms, the battle was heavily pressed down to the narrow street, and about 11:30 the moon came up clear and full to show the Austrian rearmost ranks turning viciously to bar the Prussians from the bridge. The moonlight, reflected in the stream, told the assailants that they were near the object of their labor, and showed the Austrians that now or never the enemy must be hurled back. Both sides threw out skirmishers along the river bank, and the moon gave them light to direct their aim across the stream; while on the first plank of the bridge the Austrians turned to bay, and the Prussians pausing some short paces from them, the combatants gazed at each other for a few moments. Then they began a fiercer fight than ever. The discharges were more frequent, and in the narrower way the bullets told with more severe effect. HERR VON DRYGALSKI, leading the Fusileer battalion of the Thirty-first, a Lieutenant-Colonel of only two days' standing, went down with two bullets in his forehead, and a Captain at his side was shot in both legs; many men fell, and the gray horse of a Prussian field-officer, with a ball in his heart, fell heavily against the wall, kicking amid the ranks, but he was soon quieted forever, and at that moment men regarded but little such wounds as could be inflicted by an iron-shod hoof, even in the agonies of death. The Austrians stood gallantly, and made an attempt to set fire to the bridge, but the difference of their armament again told upon them here, and it is said that, galled by their hard fortune, they charged with the bayonet, but that the Prussians also took kindly to the steel and this charge caused no change in the fortune of the fight. Certain it is that the defenders were ultimately obliged to retire across the bridge.

While this combat was proceeding slowly along the street another fight was carried on upon the railway almost with an equal progress, and with an almost similar result. A party of the Austrians fell back from the point where shots were first exchanged, and where the railway crosses the road, along the line. They were pushed by some Prussian detachments, but neither side was here in strong force, and the principal fighting was done upon the road; but here, too, the needle-gun showed its advantage over the old-fashioned weapons of the Austrians, for the latter fell in the proportion of six to one Prussian. The railway bridge was not broken, but the lines were torn up by the retiring troops, and the line is not now passable by trains. The Prussians pushed over both bridges after the retreating Austrians; the latter threw a strong detachment into a large unfinished house, which stands by the *chaussée* about a quarter of a mile beyond the bridge, and again made a stand, but not of long duration; they had lost many killed, wounded and prisoners; many of their officers were dead or taken; but they stood till they could gather in all the stragglers who had escaped from the houses of the village, and, harassed by the pursuing Prussians, drew off sullenly by the main road to Münchengrätz. Thus terminated a contest, which, fought upon both sides with the greatest vigor and determination, yet resulted in a clear victory for the Prussians, for when the last dropping shots ceased, about 4 o'clock this morning, there were no Austrian soldiers within three miles of Podoll bridge, except the wounded and the taken. There was no artillery engaged on either side; it was purely an infantry action, and the Prussians derived in it great advantage from the superiority of their arms over that of their opponents, not only in the rapidity, but in the direction of their fire, for a man with an arm on the nipple of which he has to place a cap naturally raises the muzzle in the air, and in the hurry and excitement of action often forgets to lower it, and only sends his bullet over the heads of the opposite ranks, while the soldier armed with a breech-loading musket keeps his muzzle down, and if in haste he fires it off without raising the butt to his shoulder, his shot still takes effect, though often low, and a proof of this is that very many of the Austrian prisoners are wounded in the legs.

The road to Podoll was this morning crowded with hospital wagons and ambulance cars bringing in the wounded; every cottage in the way was converted into a temporary hospital, and the little village of Swierzin was entirely filled with stricken men. The sick-bearers, one of the most useful corps which any army possesses, were at work from the very beginning of the action. As the combatants passed on, these noble-minded men, regardless of the bullets and careless of personal danger, removed with equal hand both friend and enemy who were left writhing on the road, and carried them carefully to the rear, where the medical officers seemed to make no distinction in their care for both Austrian and Prussian. Not only was it those whose special duty is the care of the wounded who alone were doing their best to ease the sufferings of those who had suffered in the combat; soldiers not on duty might be seen carrying water for prisoners of both sides alike, and gladly affording any comfort which it was in their power to give to those who overnight had been firing against their own hearts! Nor is this wonderful, for after the flash of the battle is over, and the din of the musketry has died away, the men of this army cannot forget that one common language links them to their adversaries, and that, after all, it is probably German blood which, flowing from an Austrian, trickles over the white livery of the House of Hapsburg.

In the village the utmost disorder gave evidence of the severity of the contest. Austrian knapsacks, shakos, clothes, and arms were scattered about in wild confusion. Dead horses lay in the ditches by the roadside. White coats and cloaks, which had been thrown off in the hurry of the fight, lay scattered along the road; the trees which had formed the Austrian barricade were still on the side of the street, and held many a bullet. The cottages had been ransacked of their furniture, and their beams and rooftrees had been torn down to form defences for the doors and windows; while along the street and upon the banks of the river lay objects which in the distance look like bundles of untidy uniform, but which on nearer approach are seen to be the bodies of slain soldiers. Sometimes they lie in groups of twos or threes, twisted together as if they had gripped one another in their mortal agony, and sometimes single figures lie on their backs, staring with livid countenance and half-closed hazy eyes straight up against the hot morning sun. The dark-blue uniform with red facings of Prussia and the white with light-blue of Austria lie side by side, but the numbers of the latter much preponderate, and on one part of the railway 3 Prussian corpses opposite 19 Austrian form a grisly trophy of the superiority of the needle-gun.

Close on five hundred unwounded Austrian prisoners have this morning been marched up to Headquarters, and the Austrian loss in killed and wounded is very considerable. The Prussians have lost two officers dead, and seven or eight wounded. The medical officers have officially reported that the proportion of wounded Austrians to wounded Prussians is as five to one. Thus has the needle-gun told both on the battle field, and in the hospital.

To-day Head-quarters have halted here. There has been no skirmishing; the Austrians appear to be in full retreat, for while I write white smoke curling up from beyond some fir woods beside the Iser, tells that the bridge of Mohelnitz, about five miles below Podoll, which they have set on fire to obstruct pursuit, is burning steadily.

The Terrible Fighting in Bohemia—Particulars of the Battles at Nachod, at Trautenau and at Munchengratz—The King of Prussia at the Front.

Correspondence of the London Times.

On the 27th of June one army corps of the Crown Prince—the Fifth, or Posen Corps, commanded by Gen. VON STEINMETZ—fell in with the Austrians at Nachod, on the Silesian frontier, twenty-five miles west of Glatz. Like some others which followed in its wake, this corps had entered Bohemia both by way of Braunau and Reinerz, with orders to move on to the fortress of Josephstadt by the famous pass of Nachod. The losses in this first encounter were not inconsiderable on either side, and it seems that both succeeded in taking some guns. At the close of the day the Prussians, as well as the Austrians, maintained their previous positions, a portion only of the latter retiring to Josephstadt, being replaced by fresh troops. On the day following Gen. STEINMETZ ordered a second attack. Fortunately, he had been reinforced in the night by a division of the first or East Prussian Corps, being this time confronted by the Austrian corps of the full complement of 60,000 men. The battle lasted several hours, terminating with the retreat of the Austrians and the occupation by the Prussians of Skalicz, the next station on the road to Josephstadt. About 3,000 Austrians were taken prisoners, and nearly as many lay dead or wounded on the battlefield. On each side some ninety guns had been at work. The Austrian cavalry was repeatedly routed by the Prussian Lancers, losing all their standards, and eventually abandoning the field to the victor. As to the Prussian infantry, it relied as usual upon the rapidity of its fire, the three ranks discharging at once, the first kneeling down; the Austrians, on the other hand, with the impatient temper of Sclavonian races, and wishing to make up for the inferiority of their gun, had recourse to bayonet charges. *But long before they could attain the Prussian ranks their number, under the volleys from the needle gun, was so thinned as to cause the remnant to turn about and fall to the rear.* With true Austrian perseverance they came on again and again. *The result was terribly identical in each case. In one instance only did they succeed in crossing arms with the inaccessible enemy.* One Prussian regiment agreed to cease firing to give the Austrians a chance of measuring their strength in cold steel. It was one of those cool and habitually taciturn regiments from the far North, who during the last few weeks had been a wonder and an ever recurring grievance to the loquacious race inhabiting the pleasant and fertile valleys of Silesia Felix. Uttering savage yells the Sclavonians rushed forward. The Germans presented their bayonets, and in a moment, when the first shock had been encountered, cast away their muskets, drew their swords, and fought man to man in the good old fashion. I remember having read in German histories of the strategical art, that so long as the sword was the weapon principally used in war no Continental tribe could match the Teutons on the battle-field. However, when the Germans, unluckily for themselves, stumbled upon the invention of gunpowder, other nations, more adroit in handling the musket and executing the manœuvres its use involves, were enabled to dispute the glory of military *prestige* with its former monopolists. Whatever the atom of truth in this self-complacent assertion may be, there are few cases on record where the Germans have really warmed to their work on the battle-field while confined to shooting and stabbing. Shooting leaves them indifferent; the bayonet they positively hate, having an indefinite feeling that it is not a legitimate weapon of warfare, but a sort of long stiletto, while if you give them a sword, the heavier the better, they are in their own element, and need no instruction as to how to lay it on effectually. To indulge their battering inclination, the Prussian soldiery formerly used to reverse their muskets, and belabor the foe with the butt end, a process far too energetic to employ with so delicate an instrument as the needle gun, which would fall to pieces on the second blow. So nothing remains but to draw the sword, and although it is said to be a little too short and a great deal too light to suit the taste of the men, still, as it is the nearest approach to a club within their reach in this civilized age, they prefer it in an emergency to Brown Bess. In the present combat its efficiency in their hands was fully proved. After a few moments of slashing right and left, the Sclavonian bayonet yielded to the German sabre. On the evening of that day the Prussians were no further than ten miles from Josephstadt.

The same day—that is to say, the day before yesterday, the 28th—the Prussian Guards had advanced to within a short distance of Tratutenau, situated ten miles north of Nachod. This corps, a truly presentable body of 45,000 men, with the requisite artillery, had marched into the country by the Landshut Pass, the second of the two famous defiles from Central Silesia into Central Bohemia, described in my last topographical letter. Its onward march was impeded by a somewhat stronger force, under Gen. GABLENZ, the late ally of the Prussians in Schleswig-Holstein. Here, too, the fight was sanguinary; and here, too, the whole advantage gained by the Prussians consisted in their penetrating a few miles further on their prescribed route. The first attack took place two miles north of Trautenau; the last brought them to Pimlikau, five miles southwest of the former town. Prussian telegrams estimate the Austrian losses at from 3,000 to 4,000, the Prussian at 1,000 only. That several thousand Austrians were taken prisoners admits of no doubt. Last night a number of extra trains conveyed them to the eastern fortresses of Graudenz, Cüstrin and Posen.

But two battles on one day are not enough in a war waged by the sovereigns of 70,000,000 people. A third and equally bloody engagement occurred on the 28th near Münchengrätz, 50 miles west of the battle-fields just mentioned. The Prussian troops employed on this occasion belong to the first army, under the command of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and had penetrated into Bohemia from Saxony by way of Reichenberg. The day previously, Turnau, at the junction of the North Bohemian railways, had been occupied by them. Moving thence in a southwestern direction, they found themselves confronted, it is reported, by 50,000 or 60,000 Austrians and 20,000 Saxons. The enemy had taken up a strong position, on the top of a hill, contesting the possession of it with great obstinacy. Of particulars, few have come to hand, but the issue speaks for itself. The Prussians got as far as Fürstenbrück, five miles south of Münchengrätz. Above 1,000 prisoners were sent to the rear, the dead and wounded on both sides being calculated at 3,000. As the consequence of all these operations, and the slow but steady advance of the two Prussian armies, approaching a common centre from different points of the circumference of the country, we see the Crown Prince and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES to have reduced the distance between them to about 40 miles. *With every step in advance made by the royal cousins, the Austrians opposed to the Crown Prince run a greater risk of being wedged in between the two advancing armies.* Telegraphic communications between the Princes *has been already* effected along the North Bohemian railway line.

To caution your readers against placing implicit credence in telegrams direct from the battle-field, I will test the accuracy of some remarkable dispatches of this class. On the 27th, the day of his first attack, the Crown Prince, as we have seen, failed to take Skalitz. Upon this Austrian official telegrams appeared in the Vienna and South German papers, stating that the Prussians had been beaten, were in full retreat, and reduced to petition for an armistice. Prussian dispatches, on the other hand, spoke of a brilliant action in which the enemy had been repulsed, omitting, however, to mention whether any definite result had been attained. As appears from the above, neither of these telegrams was correct. Far from being in full retreat, the Prussians were able to take the contested position the day after, while the Austrians had lost so little ground on the first day that they required to be ejected from their intrenchments on the second.

Encouraged by the advantages gained, and desirous of animating the troops to fresh exertions by his presence, the King this morning left for Bohemia. With him went Gen. MOLTKE, the Commander-in-Chief, who, like a chess-player with his back to the board, has so long superintended the general conduct of the operations without leaving his study in Berlin; Count BISMARCK, the hero of the campaign, and a large number of Generals, diplomatists, and Councilors of State, and among them the military attachés of the various foreign embassies. Before leaving, the King had the satisfaction of being, after many years of estrangement, heartily cheered by his Berliners. The Bohemian successes had no sooner been announced in placards, publicly posted up, than a crowd assembled "Unter den Linden," and with flags, and amid the singing of ancient battle-songs, began to parade the streets. In triumphant array they approached the palace. Thundering hurrahs informed the King that his people were paying him a visit. His Majesty opened the window of his room, but twelve feet above the pavement, and in a few cordial words thanked them for their patriotic sympathy with the achievements of the army. Count BISMARCK, on leaving the palace, also became the object of a regular ovation, and Herr VON ROON, the Minister of War, had people shouting and hurrahing in front of his hotel all day long. In the evening many thousands congregated in front of the palace, with banners, bands of music, and other demonstrations of joy. A deputation, hastily formed, took the liberty of demanding an immediate audience, and were most graciously received by the King. To convey his reply direct to the people, the King stepped on to the balcony, thanked them again, and begged them to stand by him to the end, as they were only in the beginning of the campaign. To the most skeptical observer it must have been obvious that the military instincts of old Brandenburg had been aroused, and that the people, glad to forget the Parliamentary quarrel on the details of their military institutions, were happy to be able to feel proud of the army, and regard it as the cornerstone of the State, as in the days of FREDERICK II. and BLUCHER. I know not whether this military enthusiasm will be permanent enough to dispose the people to assume a more conciliatory attitude in the constitutional difference when the war is over; but thus much is certain, that those were in the right who predicted victory in the field, not in the Parliament, would be the aim and purpose of the Prussian yearnings while the war lasted.

The Capture of Gitschin and its Results.

Correspondence of the London Times

BERLIN, Sunday, July 1.

To-day's official telegrams announce the capture of Gitschin by the Silesian army. The struggle is reported to have been again most sanguinary. The Austrians, who, as usual, had the advantage of choosing their battle field, and, taking up a strong position in that hilly neighborhood, withstood the Prussian charge with great courage. It strikes one, however, as rather extraordinary that the signal success obtained by occupying so important a point is only divulged July 1, when the event is said to have occurred June 29. Whatever it may mean, this new step in advance has brought the Silesian and Saxon armies, respectively commanded by the Crown Prince and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, into such close proximity that a junction may have been attempted soon after, say yesterday evening or this morning. To prevent a consummation so unprofitable to them, the Austrians will probably lead every man they can muster into the field, and urgent call enough they have to do so. The one great drawback under which the Prussians labored even after dashing into Saxony was that, in order to seek out the enemy in his own home, they had to march on him from different sides at once. Both Brandenburgh and Silesia being exposed to the Austrian attack, the Prussians could not afford to evacuate one of them for the purpose of concentrating their troops in the other and undertaking a combined invasion of Austria. Nothing, therefore, remained but to make a simultaneous movement in both quarters, and enter Bohemia at the same time from the north and east, so as to keep their own territory protected while advancing into that of the enemy. The Prussians being thus obliged to divide their forces while facing an enemy, who had not necessarily this difficulty to contend against, might have been successfully annihilated by superior numbers. *But Gen. Benedek did not seize his advantage.* Instead of keeping his men together, he voluntarily followed the example involuntarily set him, split up his troops into two corps, and, thus divided, led them against the foe. The consequence is that he failed to intercept any of the various bodies of the Prussians in their concentric march.

The number of Austrian prisoners taken on the 26th, 27th and 28th has been ascertained, to amount to nearly 12,000. A considerable portion of them is to be formed into a camp, under the guns of the fortress of Coiberg, in Pomerania. Many of them are Italians, delighted to find themselves safely located with their allies.

While penetrating further into the hostile interior, the Prussians, being not unmindful of the vicissitudes of war, prepare for a safe retreat. Not only the south, but also the west of Dresden, is being fortified. Thousands of men have been set to work at once. Both Dresden's beautiful bridges are ready to be blown up at the shortest notice. At Grossbeeren, close to Berlin, on the field of the famous battle fought against NAPOLEON in 1813, earthworks are being thrown up, seemingly intended to protect a camp. The island of Wilhelmsburg, situated on the estuary of the Elbe, between Hamburg and Harburg, is also being provided with redoubts.

On first entering the Bohemian town of Trautenau, the Prussians were fired at from the windows of the houses by civilians. In a narrow street they were even assailed with hot water and pitch thrown down upon them from above. In retaliation the town is said to have been bombarded.

Terrible Losses on the Austrian Side—Benedek's Army said to be Disheartened and Demoralized.

From the Lonon Times, July 4.

The war in Bohemia is awful work. The Austrians, we are told, lost 15,000 men in their various encounters with the army under the Crown Prince of Prussia; they had 25,000 put *hors de combat* in their vain attempts to arrest the progress of the army under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES—altogether 40,000 men in five days. The prisoners are computed at 15,000, leaving 25,000 for the dead and wounded. Whole battalions have been annihilated; whole corps—the Clam Gallas, the Gablenz, and the Saxon Corps, no less than the Kalick Brigade—are so utterly broken up as to be unable to reappear in action for some time. *Benedek's army has fallen back behind the Elbe*, taking up its position between the fortresses of Josephstadt and Königgrätz, *greatly disheartened and disorganized*, according to the account of Austrian officers prisoners in Prussian hands. *The desertion of Italian soldiers from the Austrian ranks is on the increase.*

These are merely Prussian statements; but, however much we may feel disposed to charge them with exaggeration, however much we may wonder why the Prussians did not rather give us an account of the casualties among themselves, we have no hesitation in believing that the havoc has been tremendous on both sides. Indeed, every bulletin or letter proceeding from either camp bears witness to the extreme valor displayed, and allows that success was in every instance purchased at a very heavy sacrifice. And yet, horrible as the carnage has hitherto been, *it must be looked upon as a mere prelude to the pitched battle now unavoidable, in which a quarter of a million of men will probably be engaged on either side.* The vast strength to which modern armies are swelled by conscription, and the means of destruction and locomotion which attain every day greater efficiency, have a tendency to condense into a few months, and into one or two Titanic actions, all the horrors which in former ages stretched over years' campaigning, though we have the recent experience of America to convince us that the magnitude of a struggle is no security against its continuance.

Prussian Official Account of the Battles in Bohemia.

BERLIN, June 30.

The following dispatch has been received here from his Royal Highness the Crown Prince:

REINERZ, June 27.

I have most respectfully to report to your Majesty as follows upon the events of to-day:

On the afternoon of the 26th, Gen. VON STEINMETZ had pushed forward his vanguard under Major-Gen. VON LOWENFELDT toward Nachod. After a short engagement the latter got possession of the pass, which was abandoned by the Austrians with a loss of 18 killed. The vanguard threw out skirmishers in the direction of Skalitz.

At half-past 9 this morning the vanguard was sharply attacked by two brigades of the Sixth Austrian Corps, well provided with artillery, and followed by a third brigade as support. The Prince Holstein heavy cavalry division at the same time appeared upon the field. By the efforts of the vanguard, which withdrew slowly skirmishing, time was gained for the main body of the corps to emerge from the pass and reach the heights immediately in front. At this moment I came up in good time from Braunau. As the troops arrived they were immediately thrown forward to hold the nearest heights, the Kirchbach division to the right and the Löwenfeldt division to the left. The entire artillery, 90 guns, was brought up into the line of battle, to meet which the enemy was reinforced by the last brigade of the Sixth Corps and its reserve artillery. The advance of the enemy was soon checked, and as soon as our corps—strengthened by an infantry regiment and reserve—had taken up its position, we were enabled energetically to assume the offensive. The hostile Prince JOHN'S Cuirassier Brigade was defeated by a brilliant charge of the First Uhlans and Eighth Dragoons, under Gen. VON WNUCK, Col. VON TRESKOW, and Lieut.-Col. VON WIEHMANN, the commanders of both regiments, received honorable wounds.

The infantry, whose fire had been of admirable effect, attacked at various points with the bayonet, and took possession of the advanced woodland and surrounding ground. In these operations the flag of the Third Deutschmeister Battalion fell into our hands.

Towards 3 P. M. all the enemy's troops were in retreat, followed up by the fire of our artillery. One detachment of the First Uhlans succeeded in capturing two guns; three others were abandoned in the hasty retreat. The cavalry, supported by some of the infantry, engaged in temporary pursuit, while the Brigade of the Sixth Corps, that came up towards evening, undertook the vanguard. I returned to Nachod about 6 o'clock, after I had seen almost all the troops that had been engaged upon the field, and had thanked them in your Majesty's name.

The battle to-day is an honour to Gen. VON STEINMETZ and the Fifth Army Corps. I cannot sufficiently praise the extraordinary coolness of the young troops. All arms have vied most gloriously in the discharge of their duty. The needle-gun effected considerable slaughter, and caused the failure of all the enemy's attacks, which were undertaken with great intrepidity. The artillery displayed rare powers of endurance in face of the hostile fire, at first greatly superior, and the cavalry showed itself more than a match for the much vaunted Austrian horse. Upon the Austrian side 28 battalions were under fire, from all of which prisoners have fallen into our hands. The Fifth Corps, on the other hand, had only 22 battalions to oppose to this force, and of these the troops kept in reserve only came under the fire of grenades. The brilliant success of the day has been purchased with comparatively slight loss. From all I have seen, I estimate it from 500 to 600 men, among whom are a very considerable number of our brave officers. In addition to those already mentioned among the superior grades, I have to mention Maj. VON NATZMER, of the 8th Dragoons, killed; Maj.-Gen. VON OLLECH and Col. VON WALTHER, commander of the 46th Regiment, wounded. The enemy's loss is, on the other hand, very large. Over 2,000 prisoners are in our hands. His dead lay in many places in heaps, so that I estimate his total loss at over 4,000 men.

The trophies taken were the above-mentioned five guns, one flag, and two standards. I shall not fail to forward to your Majesty, as soon as possible, further details and a special list of losses, together with the names of those who had the opportunity of especially distinguishing themselves.

FREDERICK WILLIAM,
Crown Prince, General of Infantry, and Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army.

The following official dispatch refers briefly to the events of the ensuing day:

BRESLAU, June 29.

I have to announce to your Majesty a second victory upon the 28th, more hotly contested and more sanguinary than upon the 27th. Great loss in officers and men, though that of the enemy decidedly greater. Some trophies have been again taken, but the number is still uncertain. Numerous prisoners have been made. Skalitz is in my hands. An order of BENEDEK'S shows that I was opposed to-day by the Archduke LEOPOLD, with the Sixth and Eighth Corps. After two battles my troops are full of courage and enthusiasm, breaking out into loud cheers.

STEINMETZ.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

THE BATTLE OF CUSTOZZA.

Austrian Official Account of the Battle of Custozza.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes the following as the most important passages in the official report of the Archduke ALBERT, respecting the battle of Custozza:

"The cavalry brigade under Col. PULTZ received an order to retire by Villafranca to Verona, avoiding any serious engagement, but keeping always in contact with the enemy. It is known that our adversary did not observe the delay of three days which he had himself fixed for the commencement of hostilities, for already on the 21st of June he had begun the construction of a bridge at Molina de Volta, near Pezzolo, without meeting with any impediment from our side. On June 22 he passed, not without some hesitation, the River Mincio, near Goito, Pozzolo, Vallegro and Monzambano. On the morning of the 23d the detachments of the Pulz Brigade evacuated Villafranca, after having drawn in all the other detachments which had been stationed southward. The enemy did not occupy Villafranca with his Gersaghieri until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and then he sent forth strong columns of cavalry, with artillery, in the direction of Dossobuono, where about 4 in the afternoon some cannon shots were exchanged with our brigade of cavalry, which had camped on the night of the 23d near Fort Gisels. Staff-Colonel Baron DE RUEBER, who had been despatched upon a reconnoissance on the morning of the 23d, informed me from Somma Campagna at 2 o'clock that point as well as the rising grounds in the vicinity were unoccupied by the enemy, but that long lines of dust to the south of Villafranca indicated the march of the enemy to the east. I therefore determined to reoccupy in the course of the 23d the heights between Somma Campagna and Sandra. The brigade of Colonel the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, of the cavalry division, advanced toward Sandra, with orders to send detachments forward to Castelnuovo. The Fifth Corps marched upon Sona and pushed its advanced posts toward Zerbara. In like manner the Ninth Corps took up a position on the 23d at Santa Lucia and the Seventh Corps at Massimo. These two corps were to guard their positions during the night, although the Seventh Corps had made during the day, under oppressive heat, a fatiguing march from San Bonalaccio to Massimo. On the morning of the 24th, at 3 o'clock, the Ninth Corps advanced in a straight line upon Somma Campagna. The Seventh Corps, intended to act as a reserve, was directed toward Sona. The Fifth Corps was ordered to occupy at an early hour San Giorgi, in Salice, at the same time maintaining itself at Sona until the arrival of the Seventh Corps, while the infantry division was to occupy Castelnuovo. Eight squadrons were taken from the cavalry regiments forming part of the different *corps d'armée*, to reinforce, under the orders of Col. BEYANOVICS, the Pultz brigade, which was destined to advance on the 24th of June upon the left wing of the Ninth Corps toward Custozza, in order to cover the left flank of the army. The enemy, who during the night of the 23d, had occupied Villafranca, Custozza, Monte Mamaor, and Monte Vento, and had pushed forward his left wing to Castelnuovo, must have acquired a knowledge of the sortie of our army from Verona, for already at daybreak his advanced posts, in considerable strength, had been pushed forward upon the line of San Rocco de Pallezzuolo, Fenile, Corte, and Oliosi. This latter point especially was occupied in force. The successive appearance of heavy columns upon the Monte Vento, Monte Mamaor, Monte Godio, &c., as well as the array of masses of cavalry and infantry near Villafranca and to the south of Somma Campagna, proved to me that the enemy, being aware that he was in face of the entire Austrian army of operations, had recalled all his columns which had been directed toward the east. About 7 o'clock in the morning a violent fire of artillery was opened, while the reserve division on the right wing near Alzarea, the Fifth Corps to the east of San Georgio in Salice, and the Ninth Corps at Somma Campagna and Zerbara entered into action. Our artillery fire, kept up with *sang froid*, was admirable in its precision, and produced a great effect, although the enemy brought into line successively a superior number of guns. I gave orders to the Ninth Corps to maintain itself under any circumstances at Somma Campagna and upon the heights of Casa del Sole, and if it could be done to push forward vigorously by Staffalo toward Custozza. The void between the Ninth and the Fifth Corps was filled up by Gen. SCUDIER'S brigade of the Seventh Corps. The Fifth Corps and the reserve division were ordered to advance—the first by San Rocco di Pallezzuolo, the latter toward Oliosi. These troops acquitted themselves of their task most brilliantly. The Piret brigade of the Fifth Corps, and the infantry division of the reserves, carried the village of Oliosi, in flames from the fire of our artillery, notwithstanding the furious resistance of the enemy and the murderous fire of several batteries established upon Monte Vento. The two other brigades of the Fifth Corps, under Gen. MORING and Col. BAUER, carried the farms of Corte and San Rocco di Palazzuolo. The Scudier Brigade of the Seventh Corps advanced, after an incessant and obstinate contest, from Zerbara to Monte Godio. Finally, the Toply Brigade, and later the Welstersheim Brigade, of the same *corps d'armée*, were brought into line to take part with overwhelming ardor in the sanguinary conflicts which took place for the possession of Monte Godio. Between 1 and 3 in the afternoon a brigade of the Fifth Corps carried the Monte Vento. The two others, after a most obstinate struggle, obtained possession of Santa Lucia and of Monte Mamaor. The reserve division had arrived during the time at Salionzo, and pushed on toward Valeggio. In spite of all the efforts of the Ninth and the Seventh Corps they had not succeeded up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon in taking Custozza. I then granted to our troops, exhausted by the burning heat and their continued exertions, a momentary rest, and I afterwards gave orders that the Seventh *corps d'armee*, reinforced by a brigade of the Fifth Corps should make a final attempt to carry Custozza, which was defended by the enemy with obstinacy and with much bravery. But before even my order had reached it, the Seventh Corps, effectively supported by a well-sustained fire from the guns of the Ninth Corps, placed at Casa del Sole, had obtained possession of Monte Arabita and of Belvedere. There then remained but the di

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HOT WEATHER IN THE WOODS.

A SUMMER LETTER.

In the Woods—A Paradise of the Fly-Fisher—Fishing Experiences and Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN THE WOODS, July —, 1866.

Why fix the date, my dear Editor, when the days of this torrid month lose distinction by fusion, and should be counted by calenture rather than calendar? Or why give you any place but that large suggestion of breezes and cafage? Enough to say that I write from a paradise of the fly-fisher—from one of those table lands above the reach of railroads, of which there are several yet unprofaned within the imperial limits of our State, from whose flanks the streams run three several ways to join as many great rivers, springing secret and cold among forests whose skirts only the lumberman and the tanner have lifted. Five days from a mail, and twenty miles from a tavern, what hourly irritations we evade, and what caresses from nature in her shyest nooks we court and win! Are we Americans quite conscious of the charm which our civilization gains from its close neighborhood to wildness?

As the temperate zone is the beauty-giving cestus of the earth, so midway within its boundaries the narrower belt of the trout zone, reaching from northern pine to southern magnolia, embraces its rarest variety of climate, vegetation and scenery. And the clue to these mazes of loveliness is held by him who will wander a Summer's day with the trout brook, from its cradle of dripping moss down along the shadowing rocks, under miles of forest canopy, past cultured meadows, till the gnarr of sawmills and the roar of weirs warn him that it is ceasing to be free, and learning to be useful. We are richer in the "brown sport" of these woodland pleasures than our children will be in the dollars they will coin by degrading all this water beauty into water power, unveiling the leaf-clad bosoms of the hills, scarring the green glens with sunlight, and draining the crystal basins. Let them deflower nature; they cannot cheat us yet of her virgin kisses.

Come with me for such a Summer's day—that is, if you are deft of wrist, and will, "with skill, nice judging, throw the illusive fly." For if you are a groundling, addicted to the lazier pleasures of bait, go lower to the dams and the heaped-up driftwood. Nothing beside your fly-book in your pockets, except a sandwich and cigar case, or the more classic *temus avena* of a pipe, with a flask of Jamaica dashed with Curaçoa. Anchovy sauce and a thin smear of *pâté de foie* are not amiss, though needless, for shall we not at noon step out on the grassy bank beside the spring *splendidior vitro*, and grill a brace of half-pounders on extemporized coals? And as soon as nightfall dims the drop of the fly, shall we not return where neat-handed Phillis will dispose strawberries, cream, coffee, and snowy bread, or the honest brown of rye slices around the *piece de resistance* of a pounder, stewed in claret, or simply boiled with egg? Phillis, remark, is not an Irish name, but graces the daughter of a tanner at whose house these things shall be. And if the Scriptural tanner dealt as fairly by St. Paul, then was Simon's house a pleasant one for wayfarers at Joppa.

Bring with you, too, something of THOREAU's eye, as well as WALTON's hand. For there is not a rood of our course that you may not make a holy rood with glimpses of beautiful life in insect, bird and leaf, if you have the pure sight to read these minute mysteries. And should you find a stray pencil in your pocket, I remember just where the sweep of the stream, from North to West, around a mountain, will tempt a sketch, a mighty maple, under whose shade I will linger to change my flies or draw a puff, while you dot the outlines on a letter-back. Often I have grieved that this particular grouping of rock and forest should perish without leaving its copy on the canvas of genial KENSETT or tender HUBBARD.

Not this morning will we climb the ten miles to yonder purple peak that hides the steel-blue spring, inlaid with lilies, which is the baptismal font of our stream. Some Autumn day, when every tree holds aloft a torch to light the way, we will mount as far as the wood-paths run on horseback, and afoot the last steeper league. Not with rod to violate the breeding-beds, but with rifle for a deer that may be met in a night or two of camping out. And a night or two is enough; you who have been in the Adirondacks will agree with me. Three weeks in the wilderness are monotonous and fearfully dirty; in this region you gain as much sport, health and sun-brown, with half the discomfort. All the poetry of camping out may be tasted in two nights, of which let one be starry and one stormy. And it deserves a chapter to itself. But to-day we will go half way up that peak, where the rolling rosy mists show that the sun is risen, though invisible yet to us. And for the first few miles we will risk a surgeon's bill for dislocations by riding with a barkpeelers team of four mules. These barkpeeler's and lumbermen are a race by themselves, not children of the soil—the wages are too low for native thrift and capacity—but Irish and Germans. Their occupation grows harder every year, as the accessible heights are cleared; and there is hope that in another decade the failure of bark will break up many tanneries, and leave the streams unpolluted. Already the best tanners are putting up furnaces for burning their refuse as fuel. But the city hotels, with their paid poachers, will ever be worse enemies to sportsmen than either sawdust or chemicals.

One of our drivers is an Austrian of fifty, who has seen actual service in the short Austro-Prussian campaign of 1859, that heralded the present war, in the same regions watered by the Maine that are now one field of strife. His natural stories of camp life have a queer but genuine flavor of Wallenstein's Lager. The other swings an empty shirt sleeve that seems to reproach us. Four years ago this very month, on this very road, he was talking with us of the impending draft, and laughing at the fancy that the finger of fate would ever point to him as a conscript among these remote forest haunts. But the lot found him, and he went out with one of the most hardy regiments that the State recruited, to return after Gettysburgh, wounded and discharged, but more a man, though a maimed one, than a century of rustic ignorance would have made him. And he can warm, with questioning, into vivid sketches of the Peninsula and POPE's retreat.

Six o'clock by the time we have passed the tumble-down school-house in the deserted clearing, and reached the burnt saw-mill, built too far up the valley yet for profit. Here only in the world the lumberman's axe trims the timbers for the school-house and log-cabin at once. Here the stream has already swallowed several rills, and gained a name and something of growth. There is room to fish side by side down its centre. Three rods in width, and clear of undergrowth, except an occasional fringe of willows, where the great ones bask among the shallows at noon. Do you suppose it is all shallow? Does that limpid film, with the purple and amber pebbles gleaming up through it, deceive you? Well, having rigged your three joints and adjusted your two flies, (two are enough for this part of the stream, and let them be light rather than dark for an hour yet, since the sun scarcely kisses the water here and there,) step in, and you will feel a cold ring slowly creeping up till it clasps you above the knee, with a hint of rheumatism next November. But with proper care you may wade this stream till you are sixty, as I know men who do, and escape any harm beyond that hint. There is a pool a few rods below yonder turn, where the stream runs deep under green shelves of rock. They are hovering about its upper and lower ends, having returned from the night's foray for food, and we shall begin to take them there where the water first dimples before it breaks into ripples. But don't forget, before you leave the bank, to prepare a comfortable bed for them, and cleanliness for your basket, with a few handsful of leaves—beech are the best, being the most crisp and the least clinging.

They are languid this morning. There was a snap—try him again, and you have him. A three-quarter pounder. *Absit omen!* I am superstitious as to taking a good fish first, and that is the average of the good trout in this stream. What did he take? A gray hackle, and now my leader is stretched with something that has been deluded by a coachman. Keep your fish away from that swift shoot behind the rock; so, you have him head well up stream, and while he comes in I lift and throw back a troutlet of six inches—a mere minor. Again! and on the coachmon too, which rather surprises me, for it is not a favorite fly with me. This time he is worth keeping, above a quarter of a pound, and a remarkably dark fish, who has wandered away from some stump or hollow in the bank that was his haunt. Try that wrinkle in the water yonder by the bit of the old root. I thought so; your gray has seduced another and a younger brother of the first. Cautiously now for we are nearing the pool, and shall find a few just before the stones roughen the water as it rushes down to it.

This is merely introductory, but will do very well for the first half hour. Eleven fair fish for the brace of us, besides the captives under age that were released. Now reel up, for we must skirt the edge of the deep water, unless you care to plump in so early up to your shoulders. An hour's patience would be well spent here. I have known a three-pound trout to be taken from this pool at mid-day, but with a white grub. If you will try the head, for the stream narrows a little, I will go half-way down for a long cast toward the swift glassy water at the bottom, while you search out the dark swirls under the trees at the opposite side. In vain for a time. The flies seem a little too sober, and the depth of water, which is over your head here, will bear a shade of higher color. So I shall change for a professor, and would recommend to you the bright brown hackle on an orange body. The preference of fish in particular waters for a particular color is a strange but undoubted caprice. In these streams I have always found yellow most tempting, and have had very little sport with a Canada fly or the claret-bodied gray wing which is so liked in Maine. A practiced sportsman among my friends, who fishes two lakes in Essex County, tells me that in one of them the fish refuse red and take yellow, while in the other the reverse is the case. Still there are times, and to-day seems to be one of them, when motley is the only wear; and therefore I seize every chance by adding a green-bodied fly, striped with silver, and brown-winged.

The best of our morning's work must be done here. Eight o'clock, and in another hour the sun will be looking over the edge of this glen, and they will begin to scatter about the stream. The professor does his duty well. He is steadily instructing the fish as to the qualities of light and air. Silvergreen is less lucky, though he has lured in eight basketable trout. You will succeed in landing most of those you strike, as they have the whole range of the pool, eighty or ninety yards long, for their rush; but many of mine slip over the rapid below, and break away in the strong current. We shall take none of the great ones here—they will be slain only by the white miller at night. But what is that commotion in the water near you? What animal is that coming half paddling, half wading past you, and turning to snarl as you strike at it with a stick? An otter! there he goes down the deep side, rolling and diving as if made of india rubber, with his sleek glossy head just above water. There are a few still left in these streams, though hardly worth so much, with their Summer coats on, as when ASTOR, with pack on back, used to wander through these very counties, buying of the trappers. The beast will hide himself in some rocky cleft of this pool, and spoil our sport here, for he is a terror to the finny tribes greater than a swooping hawk among the hens. And as there is a light mist of cloud creeping over the sky we may safely now try the more open country beyond. One last cast before we reel up, just under the birch yonder "that wreathes its old fantastic roots so high," where the pool rushes out, deep and strong. Ah! I feared it. Caught in a dead branch of that old overhanging tree, twelve yards behind me, and flies and two feet of leader gone! The bough is too high to reach with a forked pole, too strong to be pulled down by a string tossed over with a stone, and just too rotten to bear the weight of a climber. So we leave the wreck to its fate, and wade out, not without caution, across the stream where it boils and plunges down among the rocks, and over to this broad sandy and shady shore, from which it glances away and slants far off in an even, clear and calm reach of half a quarter of a mile. There we shall get some good quiet work before noon, though you must wade until your basket floats. And here, while we sit to repair damages, it is proper to reward ourselves with a moderate nip from the flask, and just a taste of a pipe, while we discourse.

Are you aware, my friend, that fly-fishing is a very ancient pastime? The naturalist AELIAN describes the sport very neatly, telling us that in a river of Macedonia the natives diverted themselves by taking a spotted fish with a fly made of purple wool and the feather from a cock's wattles, in imitation of a wasp-like insect on the banks, just like what we should call a brown hackle on a mauve body, and no bad fly in some spots even now. They used a reed pole six feet long, and a line of the same length, so that the sport rather resembled what we call daping than the modern fly-casting. I fancy ALCIBIADES would have made an expert fly-fisher. But there are no traces of the amusement in Roman literature, that I remember.

See that clump of laurels in full flower on the opposite shore, with its fairy goblets of rose and snow. Avoid them, for the line is lost beyond rescue, once entangled in that stiff foliage. That delicate odor floating around us is the breath of the wild honey suckle, trailing its clear pink clusters over the rocks, and dear to rustic childhood as the "pinkster blume;" and here, close alongside these velvet mosses, nestles the starry blossom of the exquisite arbutus. Were we a month earlier, we should have brighter blooms, a tenderer tint of foliage, and perhaps more trustful trout. And yet my accounts from all parts of the country agree that the fish are not taking the fly as well as usual this year. Through what inscrutable secret of the elements or of animal life I know not, but from Maine, from the Pennsylvania streams, from Connecticut, and from the northern New-York counties, sportsmen all tell me that they are languid and dull. The fat, tame things in Long Island ponds may be an exception—and they are welcome to be so.

But we have idled long enough, and are refreshed and repaired. The mounting sun warns, and that long, quiet stretch of bright water invites us. Willow-roots dip into it here and there, and a bit or two of open bank shows us where the old pastures lie, from which I borrow a hint as to the new fly to be tried. That dull, even sound you hear comes from a woodman's ax; and see, far below, just at the edge of vision, the vast cone of that dusky pine stoops and quivers. As it bows and crashes down there flies out all around it a delicate golden-green cloud of dust from its pollen, aureoling it like a glory, and floating off in its very shape till it melts away, like the ghost of a forest king. He lies prone, partly in the water, and by the time we have reached him the startled fish will have recovered from their surprise, and we may twitch out some good ones from the shelter of his prostrate boughs.

For this next essay of craft we will use as a tail-fly the tiny black gnat, a small mouse-colored hackle for the dropper, and for the stretcher that sober but dangerous insect which the cow-pasture just now suggested, and "which our free shepherds call a grosser name," though I choose to christen it the curlew, from the feather I always use in making it. If the clouds deepen and grow heavier, I may substitute a red ant for the hackle—but all of the smallest, and let your cast be long and your touch most light, if you hope to do much in such open water as the day grows older. Far down, where the stream begins to narrow again, and just out of sight,

"There is a little lawny islet
By anemone and violet,
Like mosaic, paven,"

in the heart of which there gushes out a spring of 50°, unwarmed and unfrozen all the year round; and there at noon we are to rest until the shadows lengthen over the water, and we gain an hour or two of evening fishing, worth all the day beside.

So, at home, the prizes counted and brought to the balance. You number fifty-seven, and they weigh sixteen pounds and a half. I count but forty-nine, yet they turn the scale at nineteen pounds. You forget to keep the reckoning of those thrown back; but a string tied to my button-hole, with a knot for each freed victim, shows me twenty-seven knots. I have known many a day of better sport—but this is enough—enough for the table, and quite enough, size considered, to keep the tribes of the stream from over-multiplying.

And now, after dinner and the slowly-inhaled pipe, let us see what books you have for the hour of candlelight and the rainy day that yonder heavy thunder-top of cloud promises us by to-morrow. For such times of inforced leisure I always lay aside two or three of the books of the season, which promise to be worth the trouble of quiet reading. So here we have *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, *Atalanta*, and *Ecce Homo*.

Subtle and exquisite as this *renoissance* of Greek tone and faith is which Mr. SWINBURNE has called up, it undeniably seems to the scholar from its very truthfulness to antiquity, more scholarly than poetic. It wants the modern elements of human interest, and stands before us like Pygmalion's statue endowed with life, rather than a breathing mortal figure. He has practiced the lost magic of reviving their *simulacra* from the ashes of burnt roses—"Pale, shadowy, spectral, scentless flowers evoking." The grace and delicacy of the construction are like frostwork on glass, or rather like the lovely cold and colorless shimmer of the Aurora. TALFOURD did succeed in warming *Ion* with more of human emotion, and a little less deserves Mr. STEDMAN's just censure upon "a return to the severe and frozen objectivity of the antique." SWINBURNE has left us in no doubt whether he could create with warmth and passion by his choice and treatment of subject in "Chastelard." That poem sins not so much by the opposite extreme of subjectiveness as by a coarse picturing of action fired by emotion. It is scarcely less gross than THOMSON's "Musidora," over which so many Satyrs have grinned.

VICTOR HUGO seems to me to have grasped more than he can wield in his *Toilers of the Sea*. The purpose was, if his swelling prologue is rightly understood, to contrast the material finite with the moral infinite; but he gives most of his power to the struggle between the material finite and the elemental and material infinite. His task is simpler and narrower, and therefore more grand than that he set to himself in Jean Valjean; but he misses the wonderful complexity of human life at its highest and lowest in Paris, and bases those brilliant episodes of description connected with the past which gave his former book its entrancing interest. How funny and how French is the fancy suggested, as you have read, by this book, of dining on the cuttle fish! I believe a Parisian would taste the Devil, if he could get him iced.

Have you yet read enough of the *Ecce Homo* to be sure whether it is of Heaven or of the other region? No just idea of it can be gained from English reviews, inspired by fright or *camaraderie*, to revile or extol it. Is it RENAN recast and put in Quaker clothes to suit the graver taste of the north side of the Channel? Is it COLERIDGE's attempt to fuse philosophy and religion, treated in the form of a fanciful biography? Such books can do little harm nor excite much controversy among us, with whom religion is like our freedom, nurtured in the cradle, and inspired with the very air. So we may leave the question to the Continental reviews until August, by which time, if all things prosper, I hope to have reconstructed the twenty flies lost from the stock of fifty brought up with me, and to have the happiness of sending you another bunch of leaves from the woods.

ARMAC.

SARATOGA.

The Dullness at Present—What Saratoga Needs—Money Not so Free as Formerly—The Questionable Visitors—The Improvements—The Opera House.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

Saratoga is dull. Your correspondents are right in what they say. Ask anybody here who is interested in the profits of a lively season, and is not politic enough to dissemble, and you will get corroboration of the fact. You hear the same story from the barkeepers, who had expected a heavy demand for cobblers and juleps; from the dusky waiters and stout porters, who had calculated upon nice fees; from the cigar-shop keepers; from the clerks, male and female, of the numerous booths which line Broadway; from the people at the Lake, superiors and subordinates; from the hack-drivers, who are unwontedly obsequious; from everybody, high and low, decent and outrageous, the complaint is that the greenbacks do not flow so freely as they have for the last three or four years.

And yet, except the disfigurement of the place by the burning of the two great hotels, Saratoga is as attractive as ever. The fact is, people are not so free with their money this Summer as they were last. The national taxes begin to be felt more severely, business is not so brisk, and we are all disposed to count the cost, and to think a moment before we spend our money whether we are getting the worth of it. The change is a wholesome one, and will not damage in the least the morals or the culture of the nation. Perhaps it may result that we shall all learn that extravagance is vulgarity, that fine clothes and gay equipages do not make fine ladies and gallant gentlemen. One sees better people at the quiet, out-of-the-way places than in the fashionable ones. Ballston is a dreary enough village, and presents about as few attractions as any country town one could well select. The spring is absurd in comparison with those which flow so freely at Saratoga, but yet one sees as fine (if not finer) people at the little tumble-down tavern there as at the great and elegantly appointed and handsomely served hotels of Saratoga. The old Sans Souci Hotel is no more—at least so far as Summer resorters are concerned. It is now nothing but a seat of learning for fair young maidens, and healthful calisthenic exercises displace the riot and revelry of the dancing halls.

If the Saratoga people had learned something from Baden-Baden and other European spas, it would have been well for them. They have made enough out of their Summer visitors, and the incentive of future profought to have been great enough to induce them to render their village more attractive to the eye and more satisfying to the taste. Nature, who has forgot en them in respect of scenery, has outdone herself in the profusion of health-giving waters which she has lavished upon them. It seems necessary only to dig to give outlet to new springs; and the variety of the waters which gush forth is something wonderful. Why, then, do not these favored villagers understand the advantage to themselves of making Saratoga in every way attractive to the throngs of people whom these natural remedies must always attract hither? Why do they not keep clean their streets and devise plans for our enjoyment? Happily for them that such men as the LELANDS, who appreciate the wants of the public, have come hither to sustain their fortunes, else the fame of Saratoga would soon be over.

The improvements the LELANDS have inaugurated will do much to make a visit here satisfactory; but those hideous piles of ruins which show where the United States and Congress once stood must be the sites of new and elegant hotels before Saratoga is as gay and attractive as it was in old times. It would also be wisdom for the owners of houses hereabouts to inquire a little more carefully into the antecedents of their tenants. Though they may not know it, the presence of such throngs of loose women, flaunting their vulgarity in the face of every visitor, is not a feature of Saratoga life which will permanently prove remunerative. The gamblers might also be restrained a little without damage to the credit of the place and with advantage so far as the character of the Summer visitors is concerned. Forbidden things are beyond doubt very seductive to the average man, but it is possible to make them too common and outrageous and so disgust and repel us all. Mark my words: that magnificently dressed woman and her companion, "Count," who drive their four-in-hand through Broadway just at dusk, every evening, and go home at night to gather in their gains, will not prove a paying feature of Saratoga in general, however great may be the emoluments of the pair themselves and their attendant train. This business is altogether too open, too blatant, too offensive to be seductive.

The chief attractions of Saratoga centre about the Union Hotel, though the Clarendon doubtless attracts the more elegant people. The LELANDS have shown good taste in furnishing their parlors with Summer chairs and sofas. They give the rooms a clean, cool, appropriate appearance. One is glad to get rid of the old, stuffed things. I only wish I saw fewer coarse people using them. Dancing progresses quite solemnly. Not the most austere Puritan could have aught to say against the terpsichorean performances which have thus far occurred. Is it brutal to say that what is just now needed here is—a few belles? I mean half a dozen women who will be acknowledged as queens of the ball-room. They always excite competition, and put vivacity into the lesser functionaries of the dancing hall. The cry is—A BELLE! Moreover, there is not less lack of gay cavaliers. I will do them the justice of saying, that the women are more elegant than the men. But we will hope that all this will soon be changed; let us watch the nightly omnibus loads from the depot, to hail the coming Queen of all our hearts!

I hear that the private houses throughout the village are pretty well filled, and I notice that several well-known New-Yorkers have taken cottages for the season. The old Southern faces grow more and more frequent; the South is proverbially bilious and Saratoga famously corrective. As always, one encounters many Cubans and South Americans, generally at the Springs of a morning. They seem to take to the water prodigiously. And no wonder. Where in the world can you find their equal?

But I have said nothing of the especial gaieties of the season. The races that are to come you know all about. They will fill the hotels, empty the pockets of a good many, and fill the pockets of many more. The Lake road, which is to be a great feature, is not near done. Handbills are posted about inviting laborers and teams at so much a day to complete the undertaking. It ought, however, to be got through this season. The road will help the Lake House folks, who complain that the demand for their fried potatoes is not brisk enough. But the main attraction is the Opera House, and a neat, pretty, appropriate place it is. The HANLON Brothers, assisted by the SEAGRISTS, have been tumbling for the amusement of poor houses. A little dramatic company is superadded. Among those who compose it are Miss MARY WELLS, of Niblo's; Mr. YOUNG, of Wallack's; Mr. BOYD, of the Winter Garden; Mr. HINTON, of the Olympic; Miss COLE, of the Broadway; Mr. METKIFF, of the same theatre; Mr. SAWIN, of Niblo's, and Miss ELIZA COULDOCK. They have acted in pleasant little comedies like "Kiss in the Dark," &c. The Opera House did not prove a well-paying investment to its lessee last year, but I hope it may the present season. The ten-pin alleys and billiard-tables underneath are also let out. From present appearances they do not promise a very heavy profit. And yet they are unusually well appointed.

The more quiet people are affecting this year such hotels as the Columbian and Temple Grove. The former has come again under the superintendence of its old proprietor, Mr. BALCH, and is a very nice, well kept house. The Temple Grove is also doing very well. Several hotels of the lesser kind, among them MARVIN's, which promises to be quite handsome, are going up. The Saratogians evidently anticipate a long continuance of the glory of the Springs. Nor need they fear that it will soon depart, if they husband their resources, beautify their town, give the visitor as much as he gets elsewhere, and more, and guard the respectability of the place.

Sunday in Saratoga is a dull day for the gay people; but for the church-going it presents attractions enough to satisfy the most exacting. The ministerial stomach has always affected these waters. Some of us can remember when the now worldly "Union" was a staid and favorite resort for the clerical fraternity, but now-a-days one sees them mostly at the Columbian. But wherever they lodge, they preach in all the churches which have been built with especial reference to the Summer's influx of people, and they give us their best sermons, delivered under all the advantages of the invigoration which the waters afford. The enterprising trustees or what-not of the churches, give conspicuous notification of the presence of a distinguished preacher and his engagement for their desks, by posting the announcement of the sermon and preacher on the more prominent shade-trees and on the pillar-posts of the hotels. The result is almost always, unless the day be insufferable, a full congregation, and I hope a handsome addition to the treasury of the church; for the offertory is not omitted. One only wishes that the Saratoga churches would get paid for at some time or other. Nobody feels disposed to question the fairness of a weekly contribution from the chance occupants of the pews; but it is pretty hard to have your attention every year called to the fact that there is a debt upon the building, and that the necessities of religion in the town require that the burden should be removed, and to have an appeal made to you to assist in the work. I will not say that this is the case with all or many of the Saratoga churches. I only know that my devotions on Sunday last were disturbed by a feeling statement of debt, and an urgent call for its liquidation. And yet I do not know but the visitors at the place are somewhat responsible for the incurring of the debt, for the churches are built with reference to them. But I do hope they will make a heavy effort this year, and let us hear no more of the incumbrance hereafter.

VISITOR.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Exercises of Commencement Week—Address by Dr. James McCosh—Alumni Meeting—Hon. H. G. DeForest, President—Oration by Rev. Dr. Storrs, Jr.—Commencement Day—Programme—Degrees—Honors for the Press—Dinner—Speeches.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AMHERST, Mass., Thursday, July 12, 1866.

The Society of Religious Inquiry was addressed on Tuesday evening by Rev. Dr. JAMES McCOSH, of Queen's University, Dublin, who chose to speak to his audience, which was brilliant and somewhat fastidious, concerning the practical workings of British institutions of learning and religious thought in England, instead of on some profoundly unintelligible subject; and his hearers went home delighted with the simple, unpretentious address of one of the most learned men in the three kingdoms, and having received a stock of mental pabulum to be digested at leisure and remembered with pleasure.

THE ALUMNI MEETING

was held early Wednesday morning, in Alumni Hall. Hon. WHITING GRISWOLD, in the absence of the presiding officer, called the meeting to order, and after prayer by Rev. Prof. HOLTON, delivered the opening address of congratulation and welcome to the alumni. Hon. HENRY G. DE FOREST, of New-York City, of the Class of 1839, was elected President for the ensuing year, and in a graceful and pleasing manner spoke of the early history of the institution, the present prosperity, and the glorious future before it. Prof. CLARKE of the committee appointed at a former meeting to report concerning the erection of some memorial of those alumni and students who had fallen in the war, stated that the Committee had not been able to determine upon a suitable memorial. A monument to be erected on the college campus had been deemed appropriate. He reported that the man who drew the first load of stones to erect the first college building in 1820, had agreed to give more money than all that the alumni had subscribed during the past year. It was determined that the Committee be authorized still to receive contributions, which already amount to nearly a thousand dollars.

This meeting of the alumni seems to have become one of the most agreeable features of the week; where friends meet after long absence, and where touching memories of friendship and incidents of college life constitute the prominent themes. The older the graduate, the more mirthful are his recollections, and in the joyous abandon of the gathering he becomes a boy again. Space will not permit the recital of but one of many interesting reminiscences. ABNER B. ELY, of Boston, said he was a freshman when HENRY WARD BEECHER was a senior here. They were both members of a certain society, in which BEECHER once read an essay that purported to describe an examination of his class by President HUMPHREY. O. S. FOWLER, who was not the best student in the class, and had not at that time perfected his system of phrenology, was asked "What is smell?" "Smell, ahem; smell is smell." That did not prove wholly satisfactory, and the question was passed to another, who gave a better answer, but not satisfactory. The same question was put to WRIGHT, who was the radical man of the class, and no matter what subject was introduced, turned it to the question of slavery. "Smell," says WRIGHT, "smell is the odor that arises from the back of the African," and went on to describe the dusky race as entering into every subject, political or moral, and to the speaker, regarding the essay from this stand-point, it seemed almost a prophetic declaration.

Rev. Dr. STÖRRS, of Cincinnati, of the Class of 1846; Rev. HENRY C. GRAVES, of the Class of 1856, and E. P. DYER, of the Class of 1861, appeared as the representatives of their respective classes. Mr. DE FOREST called upon Judge VAN COTT, of New-York City, as a personal friend of the late Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, of Brooklyn, who graduated here in the Class of 1831, and as a distinguished advocate at the New-York bar, to speak of his departed associate. Judge VAN COTT replied in a most admirable extemporaneous address, testifying in fitting phrase to the worth and purity of that noble man who retained in the political world his reputation as a consistent Christian beyond and above reproach. Rev. Dr. JONAS KING, the distinguished missionary from Athens, who was many years ago appointed Professor of Oriental Languages here, addressed the large assembly in a most spirited manner. Dr. KING was accompanied by his wife, a native of Athens and distinguished for her many accomplishments and beauty. Dr. McCOSH replied to an invitation to address the alumni by stating that among the many things he had learned while in this country, one was, that not only was it untrue that our army was composed of mercenary hirelings, but that the best blood of the land and the best men of our Colleges had nobly borne arms and nobly died in the rebellion.

Prof. TYLER stated at the close of the exercises that those who desired could see in the recitation room connected with his department a beautiful and finely chiseled bust of DEMOSTHENES, a costly gift of Mr. DE FOREST, the presiding officer.

THE ORATION BY DR. STORRS

before the literary societies of the College was given on Wednesday afternoon. Language fails to express the grace, the power and the resistless eloquence of this distinguished orator. The four characteristics of this audience were a vast, rich and pervading moral force, a clear appreciation of the value of principles, a susceptibility to fine qualities in personal character, and a firm faith in God. He forgot himself, and his hearers forgot themselves, and both heard only the voice of God speaking to the American people through the war.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Hosts of alumni, crowds of fair ladies, gay students admiring them, countrymen from Pelham hills, muscular and mirth-inclined, thronged the shady streets of this beautiful village to-day, their steps all turning to that abomination of architecture, the village church, where so many generations of students have, each in their turn, received the long-sought, hard and well-won token of collegiate success. It really seems to a casual observer that in this little paradise the one vile thing is the village church. The students hate it. Soon may it cease to be.

Early came the alumni to the college grounds, eager to get just one drink more from the college well, to lounge along the smooth campus and breathe in the pure air from the mountains. To the sound of martial music the long procession wended its way from the Johnson Chapel to the place appointed, and, stopping a moment at the mansion of the President, received him, clad in the academic robes of office, accompanied by the Corporators of the College and the Governor of the State, a loved son of this seat of learning, his Excellency Hon. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK and his aids, Cols. PIERSON, WADE and WASHBURN. The church was crowded with a large audience, including distinguished gentlemen of every profession.

The order of exercises was:

PRAYER BY THE PRESIDENT.

1. A Salutatory Address in Latin. CHARLES H. CHANDLER.
2. An Oration—"Agriculture the Basis of our National Prosperity." JASON H. BLISS.
3. An Oration—"Sectional Jealousy. ERASTUS W. TWITCHELL.
4. An Oration—"Wendell Phillips." JACOB W. WOOD.
5. An Oration—"The Brotherhood of Nations." ASA A. SPEAR.
6. An Oration—"Lesson from Our Mountains." THOMAS S. SMITH.
7. An Oration—"Political Generals." JOSEPH W. FAIRBANKS.
8. An Oration—"Church Music." STEPHEN B. RAND.
9. An Oration—"An Unpaid Professor." VINCENT MOSES.
10. An Oration—"Boys." WM. P. FISHER.
11. An Oration—"Irish Liberty." LABAN W. ALLEN.
12. Philosophical Oration—"Relation of Radicalism to Reform." PEREZ D. COWAN.
13. An Oration—"An Unexplained Joke." GEO. F. ZIEGLER.
14. An Oration—"Physical Christianity." ELISHA H. BARLOW.
15. An Oration—"The Rommany." SAMUEL H. VALENTINE.
16. An Oration—"The Hoosic Tunnel." WILLIAM WESTON.
17. An Oration—"Silence." GEORGE HARRIS, Jr.
18. English Oration—"American Irreverence." SAMUEL J. DIKE.
19. Greek Oration. JAMES E. SPEAR.
20. Philosophical Oration—"Laughter." HENRY C. WESTON.
21. An Oration—"Icebergs." HEMAN HUMPHREY NEILL.
22. An Oration—"Gladstone." HERBERT L. BRIDGEMAN.
23. An Oration—"Atheism of Secession." GEO. BRAYTON.
24. English Oration—"The Social Tie." CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

25. English Oration and the Valedictory Address—"The Need of Educated Opinion." MAURICE B. BLAKE.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on the gentlemen of the graduating class, numbering fifty-one.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on J. G. BIGELOW and CHARLES SEVERENCE, two students who left college and entered the army.

The degree of Master of Arts in course was conferred on F. B. Doe, J. F. Fuller, Justin P. Kellogg, M. P. Snell, F. B. Allen, A. B. Watkins, W. M. Bullard, T. S. Bond, W. M. Howland, R. J. Jones, and C. M. Billings.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was betoweds on CHARLES GOODWIN CLARK, of Boston; Dr. WILLIAM DWIGHT, of Bernardston, Mass.; Rev. WILLIAM K. VAIL, of Shutesburgh, Mass.; WILLIAM SWINTON, Esq., of New-York City, well-known as war correspondent and author of the "History of the Army of the Potomac." ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, Esq., of the New-York Daily *Tribune*, and FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON, of the New-York Daily TIMES.

The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Rev. Dr. LAURENS P. HICKOK, President of Union College, and author of a series of text books on Metaphysics, and Hon. LOYAL C. KELLOGG, of Rutland, Vt., a graduate of this College in 1836, and Judge of the Supreme Court, and Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of the class of 1836, and Judge of the United States District Court of Pittsburgh, Penn.

The degree of S. T. D. was conferred on Rev. ELI THURSTON, class of 1834, of Fall River; Rev. EDMUND K. ALDEN, class of 1844, of South Boston, and Rev. WILLIAM REES, of Liverpool, England.

The announcement of the honorary degrees was received with hearty approbation, and the bestowal of collegiate honors on the various gentlemen connected with the press was especially satisfactory, as an acknowledgment of journalistic merit and editorial success. Mr. SWINTON was at one time a member of the class of 1856, and although he did not remain to graduate, he was, it is said, noted for superior attainments by the Faculty of the college, who have to-day publicly recognized him as an adopted son.

After prayer and benediction by the President, the alumni proceeded to the hall erected by the princely munificence of WILLISTON for their accommodation, when, after a dinner—too poor to be spoken of—was not enjoyed, Dr. STEARNS announced the presence of three gentlemen, one to represent the Commonwealth and the College, the second to represent the Trustees and the College, and the third, the collegiate interests in foreign countries. He alluded to the Board of Trustees and the recent election of HENRY WARD BEECHER as a member of that Board.

Governor BULLOCK, in response to the toast offered by Dr. STEARNS—"The Old Bay State; never did she place a brighter crown upon her brow than when she took her Governor from Amherst," spoke of the opposition the infant college had in its early days to encounter from legislative influence, and to the victory which he and others had been able to win for it a few years later, when they had the pleasure of seeing its claims acknowledged, never hereafter to be repudiated. He paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Presidents HUMPHREY and HITCHCOCK, who he said was the greatest genius of Western Massachusetts, and the most modest; who had left behind him great tracks, more grand and more enduring than those he had with his own hands dug out of the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, and placed in these cabinets, but that the crowning success of the college had been won during the administration of the present President, Dr. STEARNS. I came, said Gov. BULLOCK, not to speak the words of banishment once uttered from the State House, but to welcome you to the heart and heartstone of the State. Dr. STEARNS, after expressing thanks for personal good wishes pronounced by Gov. BULLOCK, said he would be unable to call upon Dr. STORRS to represent the Trustees and the College, for he had disappeared, no doubt gone up in a chariot of fire kindled by the flame of his eloquence. The President then said that there was present an Englishman who was a Scotchman, a Scotchman who came from Ireland, and combined the best qualities of the United Kingdom.

Dr. McCOSH was greeted by "God Save the Queen," and replying in a felicitous manner, spoke of the differences between England and America as those of a mother and daughter, who had made a runaway match one July day, and because she was alarmed sometimes at our bold movements, as a hen is alarmed when her ducklings enter an element about which she knows nothing.

So closed the exercises of the Forty-fifth Commencement. The semi-centennial anniversary, now not far off, will be celebrated under the most auspicious circumstances and in the zenith of prosperity.

GEORGIA UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises—Discouragements of the War—Education Reviving—The People of Athens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATHENS, Ga., Friday July 6, 1866.

In the midst of the poverty and discouragement which are everywhere to be seen, it was truly refreshing to witness, as I did, the Commencement exercises at the University of Georgia, which took place here this week.

For five sad years these ceremonies have been suspended. These halls were decorated by the Professor and the student, and tenanted only by the wounded and diseased soldier, and the physicians and nurses of an hospital. The war ended, learning resumed her seat, and the scarred and weather-beaten youths of the State, wherever they could command the means, crowded around it, eager for the acquisition of knowledge, and anxious to make up for the time they had lost.

The University of Georgia, founded in 1789, has always been one of the most deservedly popular Colleges in the South, famous for the erudition and zeal of its Professors, the thoroughness of its educational system, and the distinguished scholars which it has furnished. Its successive Presidents—MEIGS, BROWN, FINLEY, WADDEL, CHURCH and LIPSCOMB—are well known in the world of letters and of science, and the brightest intellects of the South have been among the *alumni* of old Franklin College.

Commencement week has always been regarded as a great occasion. From every part of the State crowds of visitors have flocked to Athens to witness its ceremonies, and enjoy the generous hospitalities of the residents, and most of the distinguished men of the State, who are trustees of the institution, congregated here during that week to regulate its affairs, be present at the exercises, and take part in the social and festive gatherings which the occurrence afforded.

This year Commencement was unusually attractive. The visitors were numerous, and the public men, wherever health and business would permit, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to be present at the revival of the time-honored ceremonial. The venerable WILSON LUMPKIN, twice Governor of the State, and for many years one of Georgia's Senators in Congress; his younger brother, JOSEPH HENRY LUMPKIN, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, one of the greatest of living jurists; CHARLES J. JENKINS, now Governor by unanimous voice of the people, former Judge of the Supreme Court, beloved and respected by all who know him; WILLIAM L. MITCHELL, the distinguished lawyer, and esteemed Christian gentleman, with numbers of other lesser notabilities were here, and occupied seats upon the platform in the College Chapel on either side of the Chancellor, A. A. LIPSCOMB, D. D., and his colleagues of the faculty, Profs. MELL, RUTHERFORD, WADDEL and JONES. The body and galleries of the chapel, which can accommodate nearly 2,000 persons, were filled to overflowing with "fair women and brave men," and from the first day to the last the number of spectators was equally large, and the interest in the proceedings intense as it was appreciative.

The declamations of the sophomores, juniors and seniors on the three days devoted to them respectively displayed great culture and considerable intellectual power. Conspicuous among them were REESE CRAWFORD, son of Hon. MARTIN J. CRAWFORD, former Member of Congress; A. L. MITCHELL, a fine-looking young man, whose empty sleeve (he lost his left arm in Virginia) brought him a shower of bouquets at the conclusion of his address; SAMUEL LUMPKIN, who delivered the Latin address; FRANCIS LIPSCOMB, son of the gifted Chancellor, and CARLTON HILLYER and JAMES McCLESKEY, of this place.

The address of Hon. HENRY R. JACKSON, elected by the two literary societies (the Phi-Kappa and the Demosthenian) as the orator of the occasion, was full of eloquence and useful instruction. The great aim of the speaker was to encourage the young men to effort and energy, to show them the evils of despondency, and point out to them the many blessings and sources of enjoyment and hopefulness which are still left to all Georgians who love their State and desire her prosperity. Mr. JACKSON was at one time United States Minister at Vienna, is a lawyer of considerable eminence, and was during the war, a General of distinction in the Confederate army. He is a very finished speaker, and is, I am informed, a poet of great merit. The conferring of degrees and the Baccalaureate address by Dr. LIPSCOMB closed the public exercises. Of the former several degrees of A. M. were granted to graduates of former years.

Dr. LIPSCOMB's address to the graduating class was exceedingly eloquent and touching—a model speech of a teacher to his pupils.

I should like to be able to give a sketch of Mr. JACKSON's and the learned Chancellor's speeches; but space, that inexorable foe of the newspaper writer, commands me to abstain.

After the ceremonies in the chapel the trustees retired to the library to consider the interests of the University and promote its usefulness. The result of their deliberations and action promises great benefit to the College and to the State. They have created, in addition to the present professorships, a chair of astronomy and one of civil-engineering, and two adjunct professorships of mathematics and ancient languages, thus adding four members to the former faculty.

The University now numbers on its books, as I am informed, one hundred and thirty students, and the probability is that by the time the term begins, (15th August,) this number will be largely increased.

Although a stranger, I could not but feel a deep interest in these collegiate exercises, which I have attempted to sketch. To see young men, bearing on their slender forms the terrible marks of the battle-field, from which they have but just emerged, struggling for the peaceful triumphs of the field of letters, and devoting all their energies to the cultivation of knowledge and the development of their intellectual power, to see the hall in which the dying groan of the soldier has hardly subsided, and still bearing on its walls the marks of the rude purpose to which it was but recently devoted, filled with refined and lovely women, listening with eager attention to the holy teachings of LIPSCOMB, the fervid eloquence of JACKSON, or the finished declamations of youthful orators; and to see the chief men of the Commonwealth, who so recently were using all their efforts to promote and encourage the arts of war, now devoting themselves with equal assiduity to the cultivation of the arts of peace, is a spectacle which may well arrest the attention and strengthen the hope that the work of reconstruction, peace and prosperity is being earnestly and efficiently prosecuted, despite the obstacles which Committees of Fifteen may interpose to retard its completion.

Nowhere at the South can one find a more refined and hospitable population than here in Athens. The town is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Oconee River and is composed for the most part of a number of detached residences, elegantly built, and surrounded by tastefully laid out and well kept gardens of from four to ten acres in extent. Of these the most remarkable for architectural beauty and picturesque situation are the residences of Chief Justice LUMPKIN, Mrs. T. R. R. COBB, Governor HOWELL COBB, JOHN GRANT, STEPHEN THOMAS, and HENRY HALE, Esqs. The owners are among the most prominent residents, and though the war has deprived them of much of the large wealth which they formerly possessed, they still dispense a liberal and refined hospitality which entitles them to the high esteem in which they are held by their many friends and acquaintances.

Beside the University there is a large female college situated here, the "Lucy Cobb Institute," so called after a rarely gifted young lady of that name, (daughter of the late T. R. R. COBB,) who died in early youth. This college is said to be very prosperous, being well managed and largely attended. There is also a high school for boys, being a preparatory seminary in connection with the university, and several private schools, all of which are highly spoken of. The climate of Athens is very healthful. The water excellent. The surrounding scenery exceedingly beautiful. The combination makes it a most desirable situation for educational establishments, and the general culture of the inhabitants makes its charms complete. I would gladly prolong my stay here. Its quiet shades present strong attractions to the traveler to tarry and rest. But I must resist the temptation, and retake myself to those less agreeable resorts of the politician, the merchant and the planter, where conventions and amendments to the Constitution, the price of dry goods and of gold, and the state of the crop, are the chief topics of conversation and of interest.

QUONDAM.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

VERMONT.

Aspect of the Political Situation—Prospective Candidates—The Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POULTNEY, Vt., Saturday, July 14, 1866.

Poultney is a most delightful little village, nestling down here among the hills, sixty-seven miles from Troy, and on the direct line of railway from New-York to Montreal. The surrounding scenery is hardly surpassed by any in New-England or New-York. The farmers scattered through the surrounding country are thrifty and intelligent, and there is a good degree of culture among the people of the village. This, as many of your readers know, was the residence of the late ROLLIN C. MALLORY, for nearly twelve years a leading and distinguished member of Congress, in the purer days of the Republic, when there were giants in the land. The village is becoming widely known as one of the pleasantest places for Summer resort, and the available room is rapidly filling up.

Vermont, you know, is "the star that never sets," having uniformly adhered to the Whig and Republican line of faith, politically, since the Olympiad of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Her politics are *radically* and *nationally* sound, inclining toward the radical element in party contests, and always standing by the Union in times of threatened danger. The only question that just now agitates her people is the Senatorial, the next Legislature having to elect two National Senators to fill the seats lately occupied by JACOB COLLAMER and SOLOMON FOOT, and which are now filled by Judge LUKE P. POLAND and Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, by appointment of Gov. DILLINGHAM. There is little contest just now as to Mr. EDMUNDS, who is an accomplished lawyer of Burlington, and who has had much experience in our Legislature, having presided over the popular branch during three sessions.

But the contest between Judge POLAND and Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL is waxing uncomfortably hot for this hot weather. Judge POLAND has been Chief Justice of our Supreme Court for many years, in which position he has won the universal applause of our people of all parties. There was much anxiety after the death of Judge COLLAMER, as to whom the Governor would appoint to fill that eminent Senator's place. After much deliberation and careful inquiry, and immediately after receiving a letter from the late Senator FOOT, imploring him to appoint the man best fitted, in his judgment, to fill Judge COLLAMER's seat, Gov. DILLINGHAM very naturally turned to Chief-Justice POLAND, who had been frequently named as COLLAMER's successor, after the expiration of his term. The appointment gave satisfaction among the people generally; but the activity of Mr. MORRILL's friends in canvassing every school district of the State, by agents employed to "pull wool" over people's eyes, the chances of our eminent jurist's success are not just now so promising. Every candid, intelligent man in this State, not directly interested in Mr. MORRILL's success, knows and acknowledges the superior fitness of Judge POLAND for United States Senator. They feel that the moment Mr. MORRILL is transferred from the House to the Senate, he will lose his identity and influence amid the array of judicial learning and talent in the last named body, while Judge POLAND had already won an enviable position there by his natural talents as well as his long judicial studies and training. Politically, there is no essential difference between the two rival candidates. Mr. MORRILL is of Whig antecedents, while Judge POLAND is of Democratic, but having acted with the Republicans since their organization as a party, and having exhibited strong Anti-Slavery proclivities when in the old Democratic ranks. On the subject of the tariff, Judge POLAND is in every respect as sound and reliable as Mr. MORRILL, and in the Senate, can no doubt do more for the protective interest. All concede Mr. MORRILL's fitness for the House, but many of his best friends look upon his removal to the Senate as the worst thing that could happen to him, politically.

The crops in Vermont are generally looking well. They were a little backward, a few weeks since, but they are improving wonderfully of late. Apples, although well set, have been dropping off, and the prospect now is that there will be less than one-third of the usual yield next Fall. What Vermont needs more than anything else, is an enlargement of her manufacturing interest. The absorption of the attention of so many of her leading men in sheep-raising and wool-growing, excellent things in themselves, in turning the State into a vast sheep-pasture, and thinning her population to an alarming degree. We hope for better things in the future.

V.

INDIANA.

Speaker Colfax Explains His Position.

A letter from Speaker COLFAX was read at the Convention of the South Bend (Ind.) District which nominated him for Congress on July 10. From it we quote:

The contest before us is of as vital importance to the truest and best interests of the nation as the exciting contests of 1862 and 1864, and the issues should be clearly and distinctly before the people. They can be condensed into a single question: Which shall govern in the councils of the nation, loyalty or disloyalty?

When the rebel armies surrendered, the President decided, and rightly, that the civil government had been destroyed in each of the rebel States, and he officially proclaimed that fact in his commissions to Provisional Governors thereof. The Congressional policy starts from the same initial point. The President declared that essential conditions, involving great changes, must be complied with by those States before they could resume their forfeited rights. And so does Congress. The President required the ratification of an important Constitutional amendment, which had been submitted by a Congress representing the loyal States, and in which the rebel States had no voice. And Congress makes a similar demand to-day.

For one, I do not doubt the result. Shall rebels settle their own terms of coming back to govern us? Shall they reascend to enlarged and increased power, using as steps the graves of the Union dead? Should not Congress, whose solemn duty it is to see that the Republic suffers no evil, pause before the bitter foes of yesterday are admitted to the inner sanctuary of the nation's life? Every newspaper in the land, North or South, which eulogized JEFFERSON DAVIS and vilified ABRAHAM LINCOLN, now denounces Congress in the severest terms. Every unrepentant rebel and unscrupulous sympathizer joins them in their revilings. But I rejoice that it has been so faithful, so inflexible, in what it has regarded as the pathway of duty and of right. And it now remains for the people, by their indorsement or rejection of its proposed constitutional guarantee, to approve or to condemn those who present it as an indispensable prerequisite to the restoration of the forfeited rights and the political powers our enemies made such hot haste to resign and abjure at the opening of the rebellion.

In 1864, when the Democratic National Convention at Chicago resolved that the war was a failure, and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities by our armies, thus waving the white flag of surrender, JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President of the rebel conspiracy, waited and watched for the result with the deepest anxiety. The magnificent uprising of the people destroyed his hopes, and, with the resistless blows of our gallant soldiers, his cause went down. Now, in 1866, A. H. STEPHENS, the Vice-President of that treasonable organization, proclaims that their hope is in the election of this Fall. Again these false hopes must be destroyed. The rebel States will realize, in the response of the loyal millions to the issue, that the determination of those who saved the Union from their fierce attack, to have guarantees against another rebellion, is inflexible. Yielding as they must to these demands, which, considering their cause, are even more generous than just, the fortieth Congress will witness loyal Senators and Representatives in their seats from every State. And the Union, thus auspiciously reconstructed on the enduring corner-stones of loyalty, universal liberty, the elevation of the oppressed, and the right of all men, born under our flag or naturalized in our Courts, to the equal protection of the law, will commence a new career of progress, prosperity and power.

Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION OF 1861.

Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts—President Lincoln's Interview with J. B. Baldwin—The Firing on Fort Sumter.

We have received a copy of an exceedingly long letter written by Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, in reply to Hon. J. B. BALDWIN's pamphlet, giving his version of the conversation he had with President LINCOLN about the withdrawal of our forces from Fort Sumter. The first part of Mr. BOTTS' letter is taken up with the discussion of personal matters and points of subordinate interest. Passing from these, Mr. BOTTS writes:

As Mr. BALDWIN, in his interview with Mr. LINCOLN, according to his own testimony, draws a marked line between the motives, influences and conduct of a politician and a gentleman, it would have been well if, in the outset of his book, he had informed the public in which of the two capacities he was then acting; for my part, I recognize no such distinction.

In Mr. BALDWIN's pamphlet he gives quite a lengthy conversation which he says passed between us at my house, not one word of which did take place, before my God, as I hope for happiness in this world and for mercy and salvation in the world to come. If Mr. LEWIS, who was the only person present, will sustain Mr. BALDWIN in the statement he makes of his conversation with me, I will acknowledge myself utterly unworthy of credit. Mr. BALDWIN was not in my house more than five minutes, and I think less; he was in so great a hurry to get away that he did not take a seat. Now, then, if this very brief conversation could, for lack of memory, or any other cause, be so perverted and tortured as this unquestionably has been and Mr. BALDWIN cannot recollect from Washington to Richmond the nature of his own testimony before the Committee—what confidence is to be reposed in any statement that he has made on the subject?

I asked Mr. BALDWIN but two questions and got but two answers, and they are: First, as testified to by Mr. LEWIS, who brought Mr. BALDWIN to my house, and not by my request. Mr. LEWIS says: "Mr. LINCOLN informed Mr. BOTTS that he had made this proposition to Col. BALDWIN, that if the Convention would adjourn without passing an ordinance of secession, he (Mr. LINCOLN) would take the responsibility of withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumter. Col. BALDWIN declined to accede to it, and no such proposition was ever made or communicated to the Convention. Next morning (17th of April, 1861) I took Col. BALDWIN to the house of Mr. BOTTS, who told him he was informed such an interview had taken place. Col. BALDWIN did not deny it. In answer to Mr. BOTTS' question of how in the name of God he could take the responsibility of withholding the knowledge of such an interview from the Convention, Col. BALDWIN remarked that it was near the hour for the meeting of the Convention, and that he was compelled to be there, but would see him again."

Now, see how my statement tallies with that of Mr. LEWIS, as to the number of questions put and answered, whose testimony I had not seen when I gave mine. After the usual salutations, and on being told by Mr. LEWIS that Mr. BALDWIN had come up to explain why he did not accept, &c., &c., I said: "Well, Mr. BALDWIN, is it true that Mr. LINCOLN did propose to you that if the Convention would adjourn and go home without passing an ordinance of secession, he would evacuate Fort Sumter?" I believe I added: "And why did you withhold that proposition from the Convention?" "Yes," said Mr. BALDWIN, "he did." "My God," said I, "Mr. BALDWIN, why did you reject such a proposition as that?" The only answer he made was by taking out his watch and saying: "It only wants twenty minutes of the hour of meeting of the Convention, when a most important vote is to be taken. I am obliged to be there punctually at the hour, and I haven't the time to make the explanation I desire, but I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to make a full explanation of the whole of it." So much for Mr. BALDWIN's testimony in chief. As for his witnesses, I have nothing to do with them—there is no question between them and myself, or between them and Mr. LEWIS, or between them and Mr. LINCOLN. They only state that Mr. BALDWIN made a very different representation to them from that made by Mr. LINCOLN to me, and from that admitted by Mr. BALDWIN himself both to Mr. LEWIS and myself. (See Mr. LEWIS' further additional statement below.) There is no issue, then, between these gentlemen and myself. It is not for me to account for this discrepancy in the statement made to them, and to Mr. LEWIS and myself. It is not for me to defend Mr. BALDWIN for not making known to the Convention Mr. LINCOLN's overture for peace, nor for now denying what Mr. LEWIS and myself are so positively emphatic in asserting he acknowledged to us.

Whatever else Mr. BALDWIN may be, he is no fool; and it is not to be presumed that he made a different report to each member that he communicated with; therefore, whatever he reported to the first member it may well be supposed he communicated to all. But when confronted with Mr. LINCOLN's version, who was then living, he certainly, and beyond all controversy, did admit its truth.

One thing is certain: if Mr. BALDWIN tells the truth then Mr. LINCOLN, JOHN LEWIS and myself were three as foul-mouthed liars as ever spoke an untruth. If we have told the truth, then, to say the least of it, Mr. BALDWIN's secession friends, *all*, including Mr. WHITEHEAD, who has been in such hot haste to pronounce judgment in advance against me, must admit that Mr. BALDWIN has made many very grave mistakes for a gentleman of his unusually good memory. By the way, in a letter now before me from a gentleman in the Valley, he says, "BALDWIN ought to remember that this is not the first time his recollection has been questioned. Major KYLE and CAMPBELL PINCKNEY are both willing to testify against him on another matter."

There are but two questions that can arise in this controversy as far as I am concerned. The first is, did Mr. LINCOLN say to me what I have alleged? Second, did Mr. BALDWIN, when asked whether Mr. LINCOLN had proposed to him to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter on condition that the Convention would adjourn without passing an ordinance of secession, admit or deny it? Upon the first point, as Mr. LINCOLN is now dead, and there was no other person present, I shall be compelled to rely upon circumstantial evidence, but such as will leave no doubt on the mind of any one, no matter what the color of his head, if his heart is in the right place; and to the second, there was but one other person present, and he a perfectly impartial, intelligent and reliable gentleman, at that time one of Mr. BALDWIN's best friends; but upon each branch of this controversy I will submit testimony not heretofore laid before the public.

Very soon after the publication of my testimony, I received the following letter from a gentleman who has, from my earliest knowledge of him, been a consistent Democrat, and a zealous opponent to me, politically.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, 31st March, 1866.

Hon. John M. Botts:

DEAR SIR: Since I saw you I have ascertained from the best authority that Mr. LINCOLN, in April, 1861, told Gen. MILLSON and Dr. STONE all about his interview and propositions to Mr. BALDWIN, in substance and almost the precise language contained in your testimony. It is due to history that you should have this corroborative testimony. Can Mr. BALDWIN afford to let the matter stand as it now does?

In haste, JOHN A. PARKER.

On receiving this letter I wrote to Mr. PARKER to

know whether I was at liberty to use his letter, to which he replied as follows:]

I am about to visit Norfolk and will see Millson. I had a conversation three days ago with Gov. Pierpoint, and I think he will fully sustain you. As the matter now stands, I think you are fully sustained, and as it is not necessary, I should prefer that my letter should not be published, but you can show it to any one you please. If it was necessary, I should not object to its being published, for what I say I will stand up to, but Mr. Baldwin's friends have talked to me freely of the course he intends to pursue in his publication. They have done so voluntarily; but if my letter was published, they might think I was volunteering against him, when, in truth, I wished, as a matter of justice to you, to afford you information of what came to me, not under the seal of confidence; that which did, of course I cannot use.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN A. PARKER.

[The necessity having arisen, I feel free to use the letter.]

Early in May I received the following letter from the same source:

OAKLAND, May 1, 1866.

Hon. J. M. Botts:

Dear Sir: I said in my last letter after seeing Gen. Millson I might write you.

I have seen him, and he said to me that Mr. Lincoln told him in substance, and almost in the identical words, what you have testified to. He used the expression that he said to Mr. Baldwin: "Your Convention is a standing *menace* to me." Millson says he was struck with the word *menace* as soon as he saw your testimony, and did not know until he saw it that Mr. Lincoln had used it to any person except himself in the presence of Dr. Stone. He says after Mr. Lincoln had told him the proposition he had submitted to Mr. Baldwin, he (Millson) said: "Is it possible, Mr. President, Mr. Baldwin did not accept it?" To which the President replied, "You shall hear." He then went on and gave a detailed statement of conditions, &c., which Mr. Baldwin proposed to him, which of course he said he could not entertain. All this took place in 1863, instead of 1861, as I had at first supposed. There is no man living on whose correctness I should sooner rely than Millson's.

I have sifted this matter with no intention or desire to do any injustice to Mr. Baldwin, (with whom I am only slightly acquainted,) but to see if the conflicting statements could be reconciled.

A fearful responsibility rests somewhere. One million of lives sacrificed, and ten thousand millions of dollars lost and destroyed. It is painful to think of.

Very respectfully, yours,
JOHN A. PARKER.

Other corroborative letters from Campbell Tarr are also given, and Mr. Botts adds:

It was only last week in Washington that Gov. Pierpoint told me that Mr. Lincoln told him exactly what he had said to me, with the addition of the surrender of some other fort (either Monroe or Pickens, I am not sure which) that Mr. Baldwin demanded, when Mr. Lincoln related to Mr. Baldwin the anecdote of the lion and the ass, and the latter requiring, in exchange for his daughter's hand, first that he should have his ferocious-looking teeth all drawn, and when that was done, then requiring those hideous claws to be cut off, and when that was complied with, then the ass, taking advantage of the helpless condition of the old lion, knocked him in the head and got rid of him forever; "and such," said Mr. Lincoln, "would probably be my fate if I should be as obliging and incautious as the lion. It is enough to give up my teeth, but the claws I must reserve for my own use."

In the conclusion of Mr. Baldwin's portion of the pamphlet he (the balance being devoted to the republication of the testimony of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Baldwin and myself, and the letters of several gentlemen, who, as I have already said, only shows that Mr. Baldwin made a very different statement to them from that which he admitted to Mr. Lewis and myself, which is not only conceded, but constitutes the very ground of general complaint against him,) says: "When I offered to tell Mr. Botts all about my interview with Mr. Lincoln, I did not undertake or expect to seek him for the purpose, but it appears from his own statement that he very clearly understood that he had not yet heard any account of the affair." (I heard enough to form my opinion, and did not care to hear any more, as the ordinance of secession was permitted to pass within an hour or two of that time, while the Union men of that body were kept in profound ignorance of the peaceful and patriotic suggestion of Mr. Lincoln.) But he continues, "I did not know he proposed to make the occurrence historical," (perhaps not, or he might have exercised a little more caution—nor did I dream then of writing a book,) "and if I had, I would not have suspected him of so reckless a disregard of the duty of fair authorship as to omit or suppress the testimony of the only living witness." (What witness does he mean? I have no more idea than a child unborn.) "Nor could I have attributed to him in advance the outrage of an attempt to impeach the truth of my statement by the testimony of a witness who does not profess to have ever heard it."

I wish Mr. Baldwin had been more explicit, that I might have been enabled to explain away what he seems to complain of, as I am confident I have done nothing of which even he has any just ground to complain. As it now stands, it is all gibberish to me, apparently proceeding from a desire to say something harsh, but not knowing what to take hold of for that purpose. Is it not strange that Mr. Baldwin does not himself pretend to supply the testimony of this only living witness that he charges me with having suppressed?

The rest of this document is taken up with further discussion of matters in the main personal and extraneous, and with repeated reiterations by Mr. Botts of the correctness of his testimony.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Constitutional Amendment—Letter from Gov. Curtin.

Col. Jordan, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, on the 4th addressed a letter to Gov. Curtin, requesting information as to his intentions respecting a special session of the Legislature to pass upon the Constitutional Amendments, and Gov. Curtin, on the 11th, replied at some length. In his letter he says:

The question of calling an extra session of the Legislature, to ratify the amendments proposed by the Congress of the United States, has been carefully considered. As soon as Congress finally passed the amendments, I consulted with the Governors of several of the States by telegraph, with the view of securing immediate and concerted action in ratifying them—believing that such a course might hasten the great end to be attained by their incorporation into our organic law. But the proposition was not received with the favor anticipated, and it now seems settled that there will be no general action of the States to ratify by extra session, even if Pennsylvania should do so. To call an extra session in this State, therefore, would not in any degree hasten the adoption of the amendments by a sufficient number of the States.

To effect their adoption, and the restoration of the States lately in rebellion, upon the terms proposed, at the earliest possible period, is my earnest desire, and to that end my humble efforts will be given with untiring zeal to the advocacy of the proposed amendments, and the support of the candidates who are identified with them. I am glad to know that the great Union Party, that has guided the Government so faithfully, even in the darkest hour of the war, and through whose instrumentality the measures were devised to preserve our beloved Union, is cordially united in the support of these amendments, as also is our distinguished candidate for Governor, Gen. Geary.

Yielding to no one in veneration for the great charter of our liberties, I should not favor changes in its text for light or trivial causes, but the late rebellion against the Government has made it our duty to incorporate into the organic law such provisions for the future safety and prosperity of the Republic as have been indicated by the light of recent experiences. The issue is fairly before the people.

Other issues, which in past struggles divided us, have passed away. Slavery is dead. After a career of mingled power and arrogance, it died amid the throes of the cruel war which it originated, and our Constitution has already been so amended as to prohibit it forever in the United States.

The last great struggle to gather the liberal and just fruition of the sacrifice of the late war, will be decided by the verdict of the people of the several States in the coming elections, and I cannot doubt the issue, after the fidelity they have shown in the past. Since the failure of the States to act in concert and at once on the amendments, I do not regret that the question of reconstruction goes to the highest tribunal known to our institutions—the people. And when they shall have declared, million-tongued, in favor of the amendments, as I must believe they will, their admonitions to the States still struggling to make the war fruitless will be too potential to be disregarded, and the results will be accepted promptly by friends and foes in the late war.

Should the loyal States, or, indeed, any considerable number of them, unite in calling extra sessions of their legislative bodies to ratify the amendments, I shall very heartily unite with them, regarding, as I do, the speedy adoption of the amendments as the greatest blessing that can be bestowed upon our whole country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

THE CONVENTION.

Opinions of the Press and the People.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Index*, in the course of an article relating to the Philadelphia Convention, says:

"Nor should we overlook the inevitable effect of a refusal of the Southern States to participate in the action of this body. We complain that we are denied a hearing before the country; a hearing is now offered and we refuse it. We complain that we are not consulted about the political and industrial course of legislation; the opportunity of suggestion and advice is extended and we are dumb. We complain that we are given over to the torture of malignant enemies; our friends ask us to let them save us and we sullenly refuse.

Will we not be considered as inspired by a sullen hostility to all political association with the remainder of the Union, by an equal indisposition to back our friends and to brave our foes, perhaps by a secret purpose to embarrass fatally a scheme for the restoration of that public tranquillity which our unscrupulous enemies accuse us of continually menacing, in the hope of some sectional advantage from the general disorder?

Surely, such is not the part of wisdom, patriotism or self-interest; and as surely it is not the part which a just regard for the welfare of the Southern people would prescribe, and not the part which will satisfy their just expectations from those whose counsels they have been wont to seek.

Again and again we conjure the people to let no idolatry of, and no antipathy to, old party names and old party obligations stand in the way of this appeal for peace, unity and the Constitution."

From the Mobile Tribune, July 8.

As our readers are aware, a Convention, to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, has been "called" by some of the anti-Radical members of Congress. It is denominated a National Convention, and delegates are invited from all the States and Territories—on the presumption that the Southern States are States, according to the old meaning of the word.

Whether this is the suggestion of a Democratic Party, or a Johnson Party, is not made known in the call; and it is, we think, of very little importance. It is enough for us to know that one object of it is to restore the Southern States to an equality with the "loyal" States as far as representation in Congress is concerned. The call assumes that there is no right of secession—no right to break up the Union in any of the States; and no right to deprive a State of representation, if it be represented by "loyal" men. It follows, of course, that no delegate can take his seat in the Convention, who is not "attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union and the Government of the United States."

We think that there is nothing offensive in the condition precedent—nothing which can humiliate our people by entering heartily into the movement. Nearly all of us have taken the oath of allegiance. Thousands of pardons of our most valiant and best men have been granted on the taking of that oath—taking it without any mental reservation, and with a determination that it shall, in all its essential qualities, be binding on them.

In the construction of all parties there must be compromises. We must take the evil with the good; and our wisdom is called on only to discover whether there is more good than evil in what lies before us for acceptance or rejection.

Well, looking at the matter from this point of view, we assert that the proposition for the Philadelphia Convention ought to be entertained by our people. How can we poor, subjected people expect to overthrow the element of evil, without relaxing something in our full desires for justice, and joining, heart and hand, with any organization that can give us a hope that all the world is not made up of Thad. Stevenses?

It is possible to make too many "ifs," for we must trust those men who proffer us representation in their Convention, and must not stand too much on the conditions, if they be not vital; and we must send good, discreet men to the Convention, who have wisdom enough to know when it may pass the bounds of justice and propriety.

A correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Daily Mail*, who signs himself "An Old States Rights Democrat," writes as follows regarding the Convention:

"I have examined with some care the objects of said Convention as set forth, and the platform of principles by which its action is expected to be guided. As the result of such examination, and some reflection, my mind is impressed with the conviction that it is the duty of the Southern men, of every shade of past political opinion, to coöperate in this movement.

Those of us who hold to the doctrine of the right of State secession, freely admit that the question respecting this claim of right has been definitely decided against us by the arbitrament of the sword. This cannot, of course, change conscientious conviction on a legal question. Yet it does practically settle a rule of civil conduct. All intelligent Secessionists, with whom I have exchanged opinions, do, therefore, accept this as an accomplished fact, together with the rule so established. The whole body of our people, I may say, have, under these circumstances, renewed their allegiance to the Government of the United States by solemn oath, and feel bound accordingly, in conscience and honor, to conform to that interpretation of the Constitution which denies any such right.

As to all the other principles enunciated, and the objects set forth in this "call," I think they meet not only the consent but the cordial approval of the entire people of the South. The door to renewal of fraternal relations is thus laid open by the men of the North who now sympathise with us, who are manfully confronting those who would degrade and destroy us, and shall we refuse to enter it? I hope to see the entire South take up this movement with zeal and alacrity; and that the time is coming, when the friendly hand which is now held out to the prostrate, bleeding, and exhausted South, will once more, forgetting and forgiving the past, be recognized as the hand of an ancient brother."

In Kentucky.

From the Louisville Journal.

It will be perceived that the terms of the call are very stringent, and, if literally construed, in one sentence too stringent. Evidently, it will be a Union Convention in the strictest sense of the word. Perhaps the most gratifying circumstance about this new and important political movement is the fact that *members of both the Republican and Democratic Parties unite in it.* That is an auspicious beginning. *It is a Union call for the purpose of preserving the Union, and it is fit that men of different parties who agree in the object should take a part in it.*

Some of the very extreme papers on both sides, we observe, speak of the movement in very doubtful terms, and are evidently disposed to throw cold water upon it. The tone of such papers, however, will be likely to enlist the masses in favor of it, at least such of them as are not Secessionists and Disunionists.

Steps should be taken for the appointment of delegates from Kentucky. Kentucky is the Union State, *par excellence*, and should take a prominent part in any movement looking to "a more perfect Union" than we now have, in one sense at least, and her citizens should therefore take prompt action for the appointment of delegates to this National Union Convention.

It will be a noble and inspiring sight, creating joy and enthusiasm in myriads of hearts, to behold a National Convention, as in the years before the war, made up of the representatives of the whole country, the lately battling sections, North and South, meeting together to arrange amicably and justly and patriotically the conditions of a perfect Union. *The Convention, even if it fail to accomplish its great and sublime purpose, will do good everywhere.* It will at least sow the seeds of national harmony, and, although they may possibly lie for an unseemly time in the ground, they must, sooner or later, spring up and bear glorious flowers and celestial fruits.

In Illinois.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, from Springfield, of July 9, says:

"In response to a call in the *State Register*, a large meeting of conservative citizens was held at the Courthouse this evening. Alexander Starne presided, and David Sherman acted as Secretary. The purpose of the meeting was to initiate a movement for a State Convention to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia National Conventon. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing the principles enunciated in the address calling the National Convention, and were reported from a committee composed of Gen. McClernand, Hon. John T. Stuart, Messrs. John E. Rosetto, Henry C. Myers, Chas. H. Lampher and H. J. Alden. They also recommend the holding of a State Convention representing the conservative people of the State, at this city, on Thursday, the 20th day of August, and a county mass meeting for this county on the 28th of July, to appoint delegates for this county.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Gen. McClernand, Alex. Starne and Chas. A. Keyes, Esq., in advocacy of the movement for the Philadelphia Convention, and denunciatory of the revolutionary policy of the Congressional majority.

A committee was appointed to issue a circular to the people of the State, urging a full representation at the proposed State Convention, which, it is to be hoped, will be heartily responded to. No rates of representation are proposed, but the several counties are requested to send such representation as they may deem proper."

The same paper adds, editorially:

A Democratic State Convention.—We print elsewhere in this paper a call by the Democratic State Committee for a Convention of Delegates to be chosen by all the conservative citizens of Illinois, the Convention to be held at Springfield on Wednesday, the 29th of August ensuing. The object of this Convention is to nominate candidates for Congressmen at large and those State offices to be filled at the general election in November, and to transact such other business as may be deemed expedient. The call is eminently catholic, and we may expect a catholic response to it.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune* of July 10 says: "Hon. George Woodruff, the nominee of the Kalamazoo Convention for Judge of the Marshall District, is a man about 55 years of age, and has been a resident of the city about 32 years, having emigrated westward while the country was yet a wilderness and Marshall consisted of a few log shanties. He is a native of Binghamton, N. Y., and a graduate of Geneva College, standing at the head of his class. His grandfather was Major Hyde of the Revolutionary army. During the whole time of his residence here he has practiced law. He is also possessed of fine literary attainments, and is one of the best scholars in the community. The election is ordered to be held on the 14th, and there is no other candidate in the field. Judge Woodruff lost three sons in the recent war; the oldest, Lieut.-Col. George Woodruff, graduated at West Point with honor about 1859. All were killed in battle."

A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from Concord, N. H., says: "Already throughout our State are there unmistakable evidences of a desire on the part of the people to rally to the support of the new organization about to be formed in harmony with the views of President Johnson. New-Hampshire will be fully represented in the Philadelphia Convention, and that, too, by statesmen of enlarged views and mature judgment—men who for the past ten years have kept aloof from the arena of politics, but who will now rally in their strength to the support of the new political movement, prepared to do all in their power to overthrow the party that is persistently preventing a restoration of the Union, and maliciously opposing the views of our worthy President."

The Nebraska City *News* publishes the official summary of the recent election in that State as follows: For the Constitution, 3,938; against it, 3,838. For Governor—Butler, Republican, 4,093; Morton, Democrat, 3,948. For Chief-Justice—Mason, Republican, 3,936; Little, 4,040. The *News* says: "A Radical Board of Canvassers have declared the Democratic State ticket defeated. This declaration is made by refusing to count the votes of 158 *bona fide* citizens of the Rock Bluffs Precinct in Cass County, and at the same time counting the soldier vote of men who live everywhere but in Nebraska."

A call for a Mass State Convention in Connecticut, to appoint delegates to the National Convention in Philadelphia, has been issued by the committee of the National Union organization of the State, consisting of Messrs. Jas. T. Pratt, Jas. F. Babcock, Edward Prentis, Wm. H. Mallory, John Gallup, Lyman W. Coe, Wm. R. Smith, L. E. Pease. The Convention is to be held at New-Haven on Wednesday, Aug. 1.

At the Republican Convention in Washington County, Vt., on Tuesday, two Morrill men and one Poland man were nominated for the State Senate. Most of the delegates were in favor of Mr. Morrill. The Addison County Convention, June 28, instructed the Senators from that county to vote for Mr. Morrill. The Senators from Bennington County are understood to be in favor of Mr. Morrill.

The contest for the Mayoralty of Covington, Ky., has become quadrangular, there being one regular Union nominee, one bolting Union soldier candidate, one regular Democrat, and one Independent. The result will be, it is said, to give the office to the Democratic candidate, a good man, recently the publisher and editor of an anti-Slavery paper in Cynthiana, Ky.

A State Convention has been called to meet at Petersburgh, Va., July 26, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The call, which is signed by J. S. Stubbs and others, says: "Since the great object of this National Union Convention is the restoration to the South of their rights under the Constitution, it is earnestly requested that each city and county send its full representation."

The new Constitution of North Carolina provides that "No person who shall deny the being of Almighty God, or the divine authority of both the Old and New Testament, or who shall hold religious opinions, incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in any civil department of the State."

The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer*, of the 12th, says: "Hon. Henry J. Samuels, of Cabell County, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, has tendered his resignation to Gov. Boreman, to take effect from the 1st of August. It is understood, we believe, that the Judge resigns the ermine with a view of being a candidate for Congress from his (Third) District in opposition to Mr. Whaley."

The Salt Lake (Utah) *Union Védette*, of June 28, states "that a large number of the Republican members of the Oregon Legislature, recently elected, sustain the President, and the balance of power being in the hands of this class, Nesmith, or some other follower of the President, will undoubtedly be the next Senator."

Senators Critchfield, of Holmes, Ohio, and Irion, of Highland, and Representative Wright, of Hamilton have resigned, and Gov. Cox has issued warrants directing that the vacancies be filled by special elections, to be held on the second Tuesday of October next.

The Conservative Union men of Caroline County, Md., held a Convention at Denton on the 3d inst. Col. James E. Douglas presided. Resolutions sustaining the policy of President Johnson were passed, and delegates were appointed to the State Convention in Baltimore on the 25th inst.

The New-Orleans *Times* takes grounds of unqualified opposition to the Constitutional Amendment, and advances the doctrine that the entire legislation of Congress is null and void, so long as the South remains unrepresented.

The *Union*, of Madison, (Wis.,) of July 9, publishes a call for a National Union State Convention in that city, Aug. 1, to take counsel upon the state of the Union, &c., and to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of Aug. 14.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* suggests that a Convention be held in the City of Atlanta for the Seventh Georgia Congressional District, on Saturday, the 28th inst., to elect delegates to represent the district in the proposed National Union Convention.

The Democratic Congressional Convention in the First Vermont District is to meet at Middlebury July 17, and in the Third District, at Hyde Park, August 1. The call is extended to all who indorse President Johnson's restoration policy.

Several papers in Iowa have nominated J. B. Grinnell for Governor, and state that if the news of the assault on him by Gen. Rousseau had been received one day earlier, he would have been nominated for Congress.

Southern papers exhibit a very general disposition on the part of the people to respond to the address for the Philadelphia Convention. State and District Conventions have been called in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

The New-Orleans Democrats and Conservatives have held a caucus and agreed to call a State Convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia.

Gen. Hunter, Radical, and H. W. Harrington, Democrat, candidates for Congress in the Third Indiana District, are having a joint canvass—addressing the same audiences.

The officers of the Texas Provisional Government have been officially instructed to continue their duties until contrary orders are received from the President.

Maj.-Gen. Logan arrived in Washington, on Wednesday evening. The *Republican* says he is not about entering upon a stumping tour through Pennsylvania.

The Tioga *Agitator* announces that there will be no opposition to the re-nomination of Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Congressional District.

Mr. R. Curtis Ackerman was chosen delegate to the Philadelphia Convention by the Conservatives of the Fourth (Kelley's) Congressional District on June 5.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Post* says the name of Hon. Chauncey Davis, of Muskegon, seems quite prominent at this time as a candidate for Congress, to succeed Hon. T. W. Ferry.

The *Michigan State News*, published at Ann Arbor, urges an entire change in the candidates for State officers at the approaching Convention. For Governor it favors H. G. Wells.

It is claimed that nine Northern States will refuse to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and among them are Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana.

Hon. Matt Carpenter, a well-known War Democrat, of Wisconsin, has indorsed in a speech at Green Bay, the Reconstruction Amendments.

A Richmond paper says there should be a new Cabinet officer, called the Secretary of the Exterior, and appointed from the South.

Every Republican member in both the Legislatures of Connecticut and New-Hampshire voted for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

The daily edition of the New-London (Conn.) *Chronicle* has been revived as a Union Republican paper.

The Goldsboro *News*, one of the most influential papers in North Carolina, favors the National Union Convention.

The Union men of Delaware hold a State Nominating Convention at Dover on the 8th of August.

William E. Jones, editor of the San Antonio (Texas) *Express*, boldly avows himself a Republican.

The Democratic State Convention in Illinois is to be held at Springfield, Aug. 29.

The Chicago *Republican* is hostile to the renomination of John Wentworth for Congress.

Edward Bates, Attorney-General under President Lincoln, endorses Mr. Johnson's policy.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED THIS WEEK.

July 16.—Mutual *vs.* Atlantic, second nines, at Hoboken.

July 16.—Monmouth, of Hoboken, *vs.* McClellan, of Paterson, at Hoboken.

July 17.—Gotham *vs.* Union, at Morrisania.

July 17.—Active *vs.* Eclectic, second nines, at Hoboken.

July 17.—Irvington *vs.* Athletic, at Philadelphia.

July 18.—Eckford *vs.* Eckford Social, on the Union Grounds, Williamsburgh.

July 19.—Monmouth, of Hoboken, *vs.* Alert, of Newark, at Hoboken.

July 19.—Excelsior *vs.* Union, at Bedford.

July 19.—Atlantic *vs.* Peconic, at Bedford.

July 21.—Atlantic, of Brooklyn, *vs.* Atlantic, of Jamaica.

IRVINGTON, OF KINGSTON, VS. OLYMPIC, OF PATERSON.

On Friday a game took place between these clubs, which resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Irvingtons. We give the score below:

OLYMPIC.	Outs.	Runs.	IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.
Tynan, 1st b.	1	2	Bailey, r. f.	2	10
Toomey, p.	2	1	Wolters, p.	2	9
McKehn, c.	2	1	M. Campbell, 1st b.	2	9
Fitzgerald, 2d b.	3	1	Sweasy, 2d b.	3	8
Hughs, 3d b.	3	1	Crawford, s. s.	2	7
Lamb, s. s.	4	0	H. Campbell, r. f.	4	7
Chapman, l. f.	2	0	Leonard, 3d b.	3	9
McKennan, r. f.	2	0	Buckley, c.	3	7
Kilt, c. f.	2	0	Lewis, l. f.	0	11
Total	21	6	Total	21	77

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Olympic	1	0	0	1	1	1	2—6
Irvington	4	1	8	4	16	29	15—77

Umpire—Mr. Stockman, of Active Club, of New-York.
Scorers—Messrs. Elliott and Eaton.

TYPOGRAPHICAL VS. JOHN A. GRAY'S COMPOSITORS.

The following is the score of the game played in Brooklyn on Thursday last, between the above-named New-York and Brooklyn Clubs:

TYPOGRAPHICAL.	Outs.	Runs.	JOHN A. GRAY'S.	Outs.	Runs.
Clark, p.	3	5	Powers, p.	2	3
Chadwick, s. s.	2	7	Williams, 1st b.	2	3
Bergen, c.	2	5	Dixon, r. f.	3	2
Hester, 1st b.	4	6	Dobbs, s. s.	5	1
Gatter, r. f.	1	7	Brown, 3d b.	1	4
Taylor, l. f.	3	6	Cleaveland, c.	2	3
Atkins, 2d b.	1	7	Nelson, c. f.	1	4
Farron, c. f.	2	7	Doyle, 2d b.	3	2
Peil, 3d b.	3	4	Hill, l. f.	2	3
Total	21	54	Total	21	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Typographical	6	0	12	15	4	6	11—54
John A. Gray's	5	2	5	4	3	4	2—25

Umpire—Mr. McElroy, of the Eagle Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Barnard and Brown.
Time of Game—Three hours and forty-five minutes.

Probable Homicide in Jay-street—Ante-Mortem Statement of Mrs. Elizabeth Lang.

On Thursday last Martin Hull quarreled with Mrs. Elizabeth Lang, of No. 12 Jay-street, about the children, and assaulted her with a shovel, and kicked her down a flight of stone steps, as already reported in the Times. Hull was subsequently arrested, and taken before Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court, and required to find bail in the sum of $300. Yesterday Mrs. Lang was reported to be in a dying condition, when Coroner Naumann proceeded to hold an ante mortem examination. Mrs. Lang made the following statement:

Last Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, I was standing on the front cellar steps; I went out to bring my little girl Olive into the house; while I was standing there a woman living next door came up and began calling me foul names, saying, "I will be the death of you yet," and the like; the only answer I made was "Go away from me;" she went up stairs and brought her husband down; his name is Martin Hull; he came up to me and, taking hold of my shoulder said he would kick the guts out of me, and at the same time kicked me in the right side; I fell down the cellar steps; my washerwoman, Henrietta Kay, took me up, and then I went again on the sidewalk to get my little girl, and Hull kicked me down again on the sidewalk, striking me three times about my head and face with his fist; my husband then rescued me and took me inside, where I have been in bed ever since; Dr. Britton has attended me, and says my situation is very dangerous; I was confined only seven weeks ago.

No more evidence offering, the case was given to the Jury, who found "that Elizabeth Lang was injured by Martin Hull, of No. 10 Jay-street."

The accused was committed to await the result of Mrs. Lang's injuries. She is a native of Ireland, and 33 years of age.

The Weather.

If the present "heated term" continues, it is in serious contemplation by the restaurant-keepers to do their cooking on the sidewalks. The pavements are believed to be sufficiently hot to broil a beefsteak or bake a joint of meat, and thus large amounts of money now expended in coals may be saved.

Nearly all day yesterday the thermometer indicated a temperature above 90°. It is true that a breeze was stirring, but it might have passed over the Great Desert, so hot was it. A large number of persons prudently kept within doors all day, preferring even a close room to braving the sun's rays. We said yesterday that the "heated term" had suddenly come to an end, but it quite as suddenly commenced again. Those icebergs which were to float down from Iceland and cool us off have not yet made their appearance, and we advise our readers not to expect them this season. Miniature bergs in the shape of ice-cream are the only ones likely to be seen in this vicinity until somewhere about next January.

It is a noticeable fact, and one for which we can hardly be sufficiently grateful, that the extreme heat has not produced any great amount of sickness in the Metropolis. The City is said to be cleaner than it ever was before, since it numbered half a million of inhabitants, and it would therefore seem that, in a sanitary point of view, our hot Summers are not to be dreaded, provided we are cleanly withal.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

BOTHERING AN OFFICER.

During Saturday afternoon Officer Moloney, of the Fifth Precinct, was summoned to arrest a disorderly person in the liquor-store No. 105 North Moore-street. As he was about to do so Samuel Cunningham interfered, and the officer endeavored to arrest him, when Cunningham struck him on the head, knocking him down. Officer Moloney sprang up again and returned the blow with his locust, ultimately succeeding in arresting Cunningham, but having his uniform torn and losing his shield. The prisoner was held to bail for trial.

PICKPOCKET.

Phillip Rottman, of No. 204 Seventh-street, made a complaint against Joseph Johnson, a boatman, whom he charged with attempting to pick his pocket of $24 in United States Treasury notes. Johnson was arrested by Officer Kelly, of the Third Precinct, and committed for trial in default of bail.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Chas. W. Spencer, of No. 50 Oak-street, was attacked by a fellow named Jas. McDermott in Chatham-square, who knocked him down and then attempted to rifle his pockets of a gold watch and chain, worth $250. On Spencer giving an alarm Officer Churchill ran up and arrested McDermott. On being brought into court the prisoner was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail. He is 29 years of age and a blacksmith.

GRAND LARCENY.

Officer Irish, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Edward Martin on a charge of having stolen two coats, six pairs of pants and other articles valued at $157, from Claus O. Applehoff, of the schooner *Lottie*, at Pier No. 10, East River. When arrested the prisoner confessed his guilt and was committed for trial. The missing property was not recovered.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Isaac Heidaman, residing at No. 217½ Seventh-street, quarrelled yesterday with John Silberion, in Seventh-street, when Silberion stabbed Isaac in the face with a pair of shears, inflicting a serious wound. Officer Waterman of the 11th Precinct, arrested the parties, and they were committed for trial. The combatants were only fifteen years of age each.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 14, 1866.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	109¾	100	At. Mail S. Co.	113
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	106⅝	100	do.........b10	114
100,000	do	106⅝	200	N. Y. Cen.	99⅜
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	105⅝	200	do.....2d call s60	98⅞
4,500	do	105½	1000	Erie R.	74⅝
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98⅞	100	do	74
8,500	do	98⅝	200	do.........s60	70
1,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s		300	do.........2d call	74¼
	First Ser.	103⅞	50	N. Y. & N. H.	112
500	do.........2d Ser.	104	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	68⅜
500	do	103⅞	2000	Reading R.	109
500	do.........3d Ser	103⅞	400	do	109¼
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	97½	500	do.........2d call	109⅝
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	97½	2000	do	110
10,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	104¼	500	do.........b30	110
			50	Mich. Cen. R.	106
5,000	Virginia 6s	67	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅞
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	71	600	do	82
2,000	N. Car. 6s x-C.	62	400	do.........2d call	82¼
10,000	Missouri 6s	79¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts	84⅞
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		1500	Chic. & N. W.	35
	Pacific R.	79¼	100	do.........b30	35¼
2,000	Cal. 7s	116	200	do	34⅞
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	95	500	do.........2d call	35½
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	107	200	do	35
6,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	89¼	200	do.........b15	35¼
6	Bk. of Commerce	110	500	Chic. & N. W. P.	63⅞
100	Fourth N. Bk.	104	500	do	63⅞
10	Cen. N. Bank	108	1500	do	63⅝
29	Bank of New-York	114	200	do.........b5	63⅞
10	Corn Ex. Bk.	120	1000	do.........2d call	63⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	46⅛	200	do.........b30	63⅞
100	do.........2d call	46	200	Cleve. & Tol.	110
200	Canton Co.	52	100	Chi. & R. I.	96¼
200	Central Coal Co.	45	100	Del., Lack. & W.	150
250	West. U. Tel.	53	11	Mil. & P. du C. 2d P.	85
40	do	53⅛	200	P., F. W. & C.	98¼
200	do	53⅝	100	do	98⅞
50	Ashburton Coal	14	100	Alt. & T. H.	34

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Cum. Coal.........b10	46⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	84½
100	West. U. Tel.	53¼	100	do.........b10	84½
200	Erie R.........b8	74¼	300	do	84⅜
100	Chic. & N. W.	34⅞	200	do.........s3	84⅞
800	do	34⅞	800	Chic. & N. W. P.	63⅝
400	do.........s3	34¾	200	do.........b5	63¾
100	do.........b30	34⅞	400	do.........s3	63⅝
100	do.........s10	34½	500	do	63⅝
500	do	34⅞	100	do.........s10	63⅝
200	do.........b10	34⅞	100	do.........b15	63⅝
600	do	34⅜	300	do.........b3	63¾
200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	44½	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d. s3	98⅛
100	do.........b10	44½	100	do.........b10	98⅛
100	do.........b3	44⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Quicksilver	51⅜	500	Cleve. & Pitts	84⅞
100	do	51½	1800	do	85
100	do.........s10	51⅝	500	do	85⅛
300	Mariposa Pr.	22¼	200	do.........s30	85
100	West. U. Tel.	53½	1600	do	85⅛
100	do	53⅝	400	do.........s3	85¼
100	do.........b10	53⅞	400	do.........c	85⅛
100	New-York Cen.	99⅞	500	do.........b3	85⅛
100	do.........b30	100	400	Cleve. & Tol.	110¾
100	do.........b10	99⅞	200	do.........b30	111
300	do.........b3	99⅞	200	do.........b3	110⅞
2200	Erie R.	74⅝	2100	Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
300	do.........b30	74⅝	200	do.........s30	35⅛
500	do.........c	74⅝	200	do.........b10	35⅛
400	do.........s3	74½	300	do.........s3	35⅛
300	do.........b10	74⅞	1200	do.........b3	35⅜
500	do.........b3	74⅝	900	do.........c	35⅞
500	do	74⅝	200	do.........b5	35⅝
500	Reading R.........x-d	110⅛	400	do	35⅝
1500	do.........b3	110⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	64
400	do.........b30	110½	1000	do	64¼
600	do.........s3	110½	300	do.........s3	64⅜
700	do.........b3	110⅝	100	do.........b30	64⅜
100	Catawissa R.	79½	200	do.........s10	64⅛
500	M. So. & N. I.	83	400	do.........b3	64⅛
200	do.........s3	83	300	P., Ft. W. & C.....x-d	98¾
600	do.........b3	83⅛	100	do.........b10	98⅝
1400	do.........b3	83¼	500	do	98⅝
200	do.........s10	83¼	100	do.........s15	98⅝
800	do	83½	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	44⅞
500	Chic. & R. Is.	96½	100	do.........b30	44⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R.	122½	200	do.........s4	44½

MONDAY, July 16—A. M.

The preparations for the Fall Trade, and the preliminary sales of Foreign Dry Goods from the Importers to the large Jobbers were quite large last week. The sales were heaviest on Wednesday, after the Tariff Bill had passed the House and before its defeat in the Senate. Since then the transactions have been less speculative in Woolen fabrics, the duties on which were threatened with a material advance. The Import entries for the week are large, and the business about two and a half millions in Gold. About half this sum was paid out again by the Treasury Office for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Export movement of Domestic Produce is small, while the amount of Gold and Silver shipped during the week is about eight hundred thousand dollars in excess of the California receipts on Monday. The Gold Room has kept pretty firm under the Customs demand, and some Export inquiry for large Gold Coin, but there is diminished speculative excitement in the Room, and less disposition to multiply contracts either way, while the excitement of the Street has been transferred to the Stock Exchange. The transactions in Government Securities and in the Railways are unusually active, and the latter, in sympathy with the recent Erie movement, are nearly all higher than on Saturday week, and several descriptions very buoyant. Erie itself is 6 ⅌ cent. up, making the rise 13 ⅌ cent, for the fortnight, and 17 ⅌ cent. since Saturday, June 23, the date of the last New-York advices received in London, where Erie on the 3d July was 37@37½ ⅌ cent. sterling on 58 currency in this market. The traffic of the Road for June turns out better than was expected, and very close to last season, when the Road received $150,000 or $200,000 from Coal. The restoration of the Coal contract with the Pennsylvania Company, agreed upon a few days ago, will tell materially on the August traffic, and will be partially felt this month. The Coal Companies are now all doing well; the trade is large and encouraging, though less stimulated by high prices than by increased consumption. The condition of the trade and the large income of the Road is rapidly advancing Reading shares, while the shares of the Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal and Delaware and Lackawanna have been almost wholly withdrawn from the Stock Exchange for permanent investment. The Northwest Road is again in speculative favor, though neither class of Shares pay present dividends. The Iowa connections of the Company are being rapidly prosecuted to the Missouri River, to join the great Pacific Road at Omaha. This prospect and the current large traffic of the line, has enlisted a *Bull* leader in the Preferred and Common Stock not unknown to the Street a few years ago when Fort Wayne was taken in charge at 40 and run up to 140. He now talks, as then, the "music of the future," which he pretends to say means in this instance *par* for both classes of Northwest in 1867. Of the relative merits and position of Fort Wayne in 1863, and of Chicago and Nothwest in 1866, our readers, if disposed to speculate, must judge for themselves. The Chicago and Rock Island Company have completed their purchase of the Mississippi and Missouri Roads West of Rock Island. They will apply their surplus means, represented by the recent 40 ⅌ cent. scrip dividend, to pay for it, and also be ready with the cash to pay another half-yearly 5 ⅌ cent. dividend on their own Stock (as enlarged) in October. The June traffic on the New-York Central line is understood to gain $40,000 on the heavy return of June, 1865. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh falls off slightly on the regular traffic, and loses in addition $44,000 on the Military transportation last season.

The Money market continues to rule at low rates of interest to the Brokers, with a fair demand from the Stock Exchange at 5@6 ⅌ cent. per annum.

The Import entries, for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,500,355, against the total entries of $3,687,174 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,094,882, against $4,058,538 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,239,270, against $298,280 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,485,926. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 6,875 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 4,955.

The Fiscal Year having closed on 30th ult., and the trade tables for the port of New-York, made full (May and June semi-official) in our last weekly review, we now resume our comparative figures as for the calendar year, beginning on fresh tables with Jan. 1, 1866.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to May 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,059	June 2	7,868,323
February	20,520,430	June 9	2,730,759
March	22,919,086	June 16	3,055,745
April	24,678,788	June 23	6,746,943
May 5	3,886,560	June 30	3,013,605
May 12	4,767,121	July 7	3,202,498
May 19	6,130,282	July 14	6,500,355
May 26	4,385,284		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$169,442,838
Against same time last year			84,760,921
Increase since Jan. 1			$84,681,917

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to May 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	May 30	$2,260,865
February	17,195,507	June 6	1,634,555
March	23,685,817	June 13	1,943,494
April	23,211,185	June 20	2,397,972
May 9	3,219,011	June 27	2,388,335
May 16	3,738,973	July 4	2,200,013
May 23	2,117,494	July 11	2,094,882
Total to date since Jan. 1			$109,279,300
Against same time last year			76,336,915
Increase since Jan. 1			$31,942,385
Gold, July 14, 1866			152⅜ ⅌ cent.
Gold, July 15, 1865			142⅞ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	June 2	$6,807,907
February	1,807,030	June 9	4,220,456
March	1,045,039	June 16	6,056,743
April	588,875	June 23	1,409,286
May 5	995,684	June 30	830,574
May 12	1,315,161	July 7	1,689,730
May 19	6,763,295	July 14	2,229,270
May 26	9,351,840		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$49,489,176
Against same time last year			18,417,363
Increase since Jan. 1			$32,071,813

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	May	$3,733,186
February	3,633,431	June	2,189,226
March	3,967,563	July 2	1,621,948
April	1,551,721	July 9	1,429,833
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$20,541,141
Against same time last year			9,720,188
Increase since Jan. 1			$10,820,953

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	12,469,865	January	5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,769	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July 7	2,472,265	July 7	3,964,634
July 14	2,485,926	July 14	1,267,000
Total	$72,856,498	Total	$28,177,448
To date, 1865	41,584,865	To date, 1865	21,610,127

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	153⅜@148⅛@152¾
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents, 5-20 years	105⅝@107@106⅛
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40 years	98⅝@99@98⅞
U. S. 7.30 ⅌ cents, 1867-8	103⅝@104
New-York Central	99⅜@99⅞
New-York and Erie	69¾@70⅞@74@75⅛@75
Rock Island	95⅝@96⅞
Michigan Southern	79⅞@83
Illinois Central	121½@122½
Hudson River	113@114⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83⅛@85⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97⅛@98⅝
Chicago and Northwestern	31⅞@36⅝
Almaden Quicksilver	46@51⅝
Cumberland	46⅛@46⅝
Reading	106⅝@110⅝@110⅞
Northwestern Preferred	61⅜@64⅜
Canton Land Co	53@51¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	27⅜@27⅞
Mariposa Preferred	23@23

There was less firmness in Gold, and a smaller export demand than on Friday. The sales ranged 152⅞@152@152⅜ ⅌ cent. The day's shipments were $1,447,090, making for the whole week $2,289,270. About half a million of the engagements made on Friday for the day's steamers was withdrawn. The disbursements from the Treasury during the week for Gold Interest on the Public Debt amount to $1,267,000. The receipts into the Treasury for Customs amount to $2,485,926.

There was a further rise on the United States 5-20s of 1865 to 105⅞@105¾ ⅌ cent., with very large transactions on Wall-street at the outside figure. It is not a little remarkable that this, the only United States Stock which can be readily had in large sums, is the firmest on the list, although all other descriptions were in good request at very full rates.

The Railway movement in the afternoon was much excited, and 1@2 ⅌ cent. higher than the quotations at the morning Board. The Northwest Stocks, both Common and Preferred, were in buoyant demand; the transactions in Reading very large, and the renewed demand for Erie is quite significant of another advance in the Stock. Sales of Northwest were made as high as 36; Reading 110⅞, and Erie 75⅜ ⅌ cent.

At 3:30 P. M., the following general quotations were made, as compared with Friday night, the market closing firm on Governments and the Railways, steady on Gold, and rather weaker on Foreign Exchange:

	Fri.	Satur.		Fri.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s	99	98⅞	N. West Pref.	63⅝	64⅛
U. S. 5-20s	106⅞	106⅜	Rock Island	96⅛	95⅞
U. S. 7.30s	104	104	Fort Wayne	98⅛	98⅛
N. Y. Central	99⅝	99⅝	Cumb'land Coal	46⅛	46⅛
Erie	74⅞	75	Quicksilver	51⅞	51⅜
Hudson	114⅞	114½	W. U. Telegraph	53	53¼
Reading	109⅝	110⅛	Mariposa Pref.	23	23
Mich. Southern	81⅞	83	Canton	52¼	51⅞
Illinois Central	122½	122½	Ohio Certificates	27⅜	27⅞
Pittsburgh	84⅞	85⅛	American Gold	152⅞	152⅞
Missouri 6s	79⅞	79½	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝
Northwest	34⅞	35⅛			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Bank of the Republic	113½
Merchants'	109	Hanover	108
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	118½
America	130	Corn Exchange	118
City	190	St. Nicholas	105
Fulton	140	Imp'rs & Traders'	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Park	140
Seventh Ward	107½	Central National	107
State of New York	106¼	First National	210
Commerce	110	Fourth National	108
Ocean	98	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	113½	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	87½	Lack. & West'n Bds.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	88	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. x.	89
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1894	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	99
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	N. J. Central 1st M.	103½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	101½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	90
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	78
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., '69 '72	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	60
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	106½	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	96½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	97
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Chi. & Alt. Income	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	95½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo	74	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	84
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	90

The earnings of the Erie Railway and Buffalo Division for the month of June, 1866, were:

Erie Railway	$1,146,039 84
Buffalo Division	97,103 02
Total	$1,243,142 86

For June, 1865:

Erie Railway	$1,177,371 57
Buffalo Division	74,998 25
Total	$1,252,369 82
Decrease	9,226 96

The following are the approximate earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for the month of June, ult., compared with same period last year:

1866—Freight	$130,190 93
Passengers	58,889 92
Miscellaneous	4,500 00
Military	1,557 10
Total	$195,137 95
1865—Freight, Passengers, &c.	200,391 28
Military	45,235 37
Total	$245,626 65
Decrease	50,488 70
Decrease in regular traffic	6,810 43

The Pennsylvania Coal Company advertise their first Summer sale of Coal by auction for Wednesday next; 70,000 tons fresh mined Pittston Anthracite.

The steamship *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans yesterday, brought $51,675 Gold.

The Bank of England.

From the London Times, July 3.

COURSE OF THE BANK—FAILURE OF RELIEF.

The public must feel surprise at the prevalent confusion of doctrine on the course of the money market and the conduct of the bank. A large class clamor against the bank management, while others commend it without qualification. Others again are disposed to exonerate the bank partially and to throw the chief responsibility of the existing inconvenience upon the Government. These extremes of opinion, however, simply indicate that each advocate looks only at a part of the question. Instead of being reviewed in its double bearing—as a banking and also a social difficulty—the occasion is dealt with by one set according to ordinary banking axioms, and by the other on the principle that it is an exceptional convulsion in which the whole community are involved, and which therefore warrants an interposition of the authority of the whole community; that is to say, of the Government, to mitigate its effects. Of course, if we are to adopt only the routine and well-known rules of banking as our guide, there can be no doubt that the Bank Directors are perfectly in the right, or, at all events, that if they have erred at all it has been in exacting an insufficient instead of a too high rate of discount. Their liabilities, which may be called for at any moment, and a portion of which will have immediately to be met by the payment of dividends, amount to £29,364,399, while even now they have but a reserve of £5,218,409, or about 18 ⅌ cent. of the whole, when 30 ⅌ cent. would be the normal proportion. Hence, admitting the argument that the Bank has nothing to do but to preserve its own position, and that it has no function either to shape its course on the one hand with the object of "assisting commerce," or on the other to speculate as to the future fluctuations of the markets, and the possible safety of trusting for a given time to a small reserve, it is clear that the directors have no choice but to pursue a stringent system, and that, as the only recognized way of checking the demand for an article is by raising its price, their position is such as would justify not only the existing charge of 10 ⅌ cent., but an advance to 12 ⅌ cent. But this principle has not been acted upon. On the 10th of May, and for a few days previously, the drain upon the resources of the Bank was totally beyond the control of the rate of discount then charged. The reserve, already very low, was reduced in a single day from £6,000,000 to £3,000,000, and it may be questioned if an advance to 15 or 20 ⅌ cent. would then have had any effect. The advocates simply for sound banking, casting aside every other consideration, would have said, "The Bank has nothing to do with this pressure except to resist it. If it be found that 20 ⅌ cent. will not stop the demand, let 30 or 50 be tried, and if nothing else will suffice, it is the business of the directors to refuse to discount another bill. They must protect their reserve and they have no other duty." And supposing this to have been carried out, no one could have blamed the Bank. The Government, however, found that they must face the responsibility of permitting such a conclusion, or that they must admit the crisis to be a national one calling for national measures. They adopted the latter alternative, making the Bank of England their agent for relief, and from that moment the whole affair, so far as the Bank was concerned, changed its character, and was no longer amenable to the dry and hard rules by which it was previously governed. The point now in dispute simply is whether the intended relief has been judiciously afforded. There is, perhaps, a very small minority who would have contended against the grant of any relief whatever. "If people choose to run into wild commitments," it may be said, "let them take the consequences. The Government, by stepping in to avert those consequences, only weaken the lesson, and encourage a repetition of the mischief. The ruin of the foolish multitude will be the gain of the prudent few, and the State has no right to legislate for the one class to the disadvantage of the other." But the State represents the people at large, and if 99 out of 100 of the people feel that their interests demand any particular action the Government must follow their will. Of course it is very deplorable that in a great commercial country there should be so little power of combined operation among our leading banking and mercantile establishments, that no sufficient remedy against absolute panic can be found without calling upon the Government, when the height of confusion has been reached, for some empirical measure. A remedy for reckless speculation is neither to be expected nor desired, except in the inevitable way, but the blind alarm that places every transaction in the country in jeopardy can and must always be dealt with by special means. Many of the consequences of this alarm are, it is believed, still felt to an extent that seriously compromises, not the interests of the sanguine speculators of the past year or two, for these have long since been utterly swept away, but of the majority of those who are connected with the legitimate financial and trading establishments of the country. The evil, it is thought, might have been mitigated by a different policy on the part of the Bank. The arguments for that opinion are already familiar. Like all other opinions that have not been brought to the test, it is one fairly open to discussion, and the Bank Directors, whose desire to alleviate the trial of the moment it would be idle to impugn, are not to be charged with indifference because they do not concur in it. *Nevertheless, it is requisite to impress upon the minds of their defenders that the question is not one of banking policy, as seems to have been erroneously supposed, but solely whether State interference having been accorded, that interference has been granted and worked in a manner to produce the utmost advantage that could be gained from it.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 14, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 5,688 bbls. Flour, 622 bbls. and 188 bags Corn Meal, 817 bushels Wheat, 84,779 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 48,550 bushels Oats, and 257 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and in request. Pots, $8 12@$8 37. Pearls at $16@$16 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive and drooping. Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18c.@21½c., Maracaibo at 17c.@18½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18c., Rio at 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Continues in limited request at declining rates. Middlings, 34c.@37c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 920 bales, against receipts of 57 bales. Week's receipts at this port, 6,786 bales; sales and resales, 5,100 bales; export clearances (since Monday,) 77 bales; estimated stock at the close, 25,000 bales. The week's movements in Cotton in this market, Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega notice thus: "We have again to report another week of quiet and heavy market, closing with our quotations barely maintained. The spinners are buying very sparingly, and prices are yet too high for exporters, although a few lots of low grade, at low prices, have this week been sold for shipment. Although the news from Liverpool is not unfavorable for at least steady prices, speculators have little faith in an advance, and are letting Cotton quite alone. Holders of Cotton show little anxiety to sell, and in the face of full receipts and abundant offerings prices are very fairly maintained. There is nothing new to note in regard to the growing crop of Cotton. The weather continues all that could be wished, but the very large majority of Southern men remain firm believers in a very small crop, believing that the damage already done cannot be overcome. Should their low estimates prove correct, Cotton must soon rule at much higher rates, as the supply of American Cottons would be exhausted before another crop could be grown. It is but proper to state that these low estimates are not received without some doubt as to their being quite correct, although the possibility of a short crop is sufficient to keep prices steady, even with no present small demand for Cotton. The Cotton goods remains quiet, with prices in favor of the buyers. Receipts at all ports for week ending July 6, 10,500 bales. Receipts at all ports since the close of the war, 2,377,500 bales."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	6,786
Receipts since July 1	15,386
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	392,379
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	822,187
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	459,833

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 24c.; Augusta, 21½c.; Bedford, 17c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Bartlett, 30c.; Amoskeag A, 23½c. Prints—Garner & Company, 21c.; Allen, 19c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged. Meyers' I X L, 1½ inch tapes, 48c.@73c. Corsets—Thomson's Coutil L Impeatrice, $30; Thomson's Coutil Parisium, $14. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 50, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, No. 20, Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith Patent Enameled Garote, $20, less 10 ⅌ cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $9 75; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50. Home Made—No. 3, $5 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 1 Plain 1½ inch, $4; ¾ inch, $4 50; 1 inch, $5; No. 2 Figured ½ inch, $5; ¾ inch, $5 50; 1 inch, $6. Ginghams—Glasgow, 26c.; Hartford, 22½c. Cambrics—Washington, 16c.; Portland, 11½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly sought after, to-day, at easier and declining prices. Sales since our last, 4,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 15@$7 85; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 40@$10 10, chiefly at $7 50@$8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 40@$10 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 15	@$7 85
Extra State	7 40	@10 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 40	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 05	@13 75
Extra Genesee	10 10	@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@17 00

Southern Flour continues heavy and drooping. Sales since our last 450 bbls. in lots, at $9 85@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$16 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and lower. Sales 280 bbls. Extra at $8 80@$13 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $4 75@$4 90 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 40@$5 45 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and nominal to-day. Small lots of new crop Amber Jersey sold at $2 93@$3 ⅌ bushel. Prime Milwaukee Club was wanted at about $2 30, but was generally held higher. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 114,000 bushels at 83c.@85½c. for unsound, and 86c.@86½c., for new mixed Western, and 94c. for Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. New Oats continue quiet and heavy. We quote new Chicago at 50c.@53c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is dull to-day; 3,400 bushels were sold, including State at $1 27, and Western at 97c.@98c. ⅌ bushel.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at uniform rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ⅌ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 54c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been only 67 hides; sales 71,850 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer, 7,100 Buenos Ayres, 21@22½ lbs., 17½c.@19c., gold, usual selection; 21,000 Montevideo, 21@21½ lbs., 16½c.@16¾c., gold, usual selection; 1,600 Montevideo, 23 lbs., private terms; 19,000 Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 15½c.@16c., gold, usual selection; 2,500 California, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Orinoco, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Tampico, 23½ lbs., 13c., gold, usual selection; 900 Rio Hache, 17 lbs., private terms; 7,700 Texas, 24@26 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50@55 lbs., private terms; 1,350 Wet Salted California Cow, 50 lbs., 13c. cash, usual selection; 2,500 Slaughter Ox, 65@75 lbs., 12¼c@12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 600 Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs., 10½c.@10¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 320,100 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 324,800,) 1,500 Wet Salted do., — Horse Hides, and 555 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 170,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 26,000 California, 44,000 Rio Grande, 48 Orinoco, 1,000 Porto Cabello, 5,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 4,000 Tampico and Matamoras, 500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,600 East Indies, common; 3,000 New-Orleans and Western, 2,000 Southern, 15,000 African Kips, 555 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—Movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. Hull & Co. notice thus: "We have little or no change to note in the market for Hemlock sole, there having prevailed a fair, moderate demand from buyers from all sections. Quotations are without material difference from those of last week, the only change being on heavy Buenos Ayres and good Damaged, which are a shade higher. The receipts for the week have been larger than for some time past, footing up more than 60,000 Sides, and the stock at the close is somewhat increased, though still small and poorly assorted. Oak Tanned continues in fair request at full prices, and Rough Upper is unchanged either in demand or rates." We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in slack request, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 44c.@65c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Have been in less request, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 62½; Unbleached do. at $2 75@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 75@$1 80 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet to-day at 20c.@20½c. for Crude, 36c.@38c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull and heavy to-day. Sales since our last 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $31 80@$32 06 for new Mess, closing at $51 87 cash; $29 50 for one year old Mess; $26 75@$27 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@20c. for Hams; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon is quiet and nominal. Lard continues inactive; sales since our last, 300 tierces and barrels at 18½c.@21c. ⅌ lb. Beef rules dull and heavy, at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, at irregular prices. Beef Hams continues quiet at $45 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inactive at 27c.@40c. for State; 40c.@45c for fancy do. Pennsylvania, and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese continues in demand at 6c.@21c. ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	32	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb.	31	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	34	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb.	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ lb.	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, ⅌ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8

SKINS—Deer continue in fair request at somewhat reduced gold rates. We note sales of 4,000 lbs. Central American, 24,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, and 12,000 lbs. California, all on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 60c.@62½c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c.; Chagres, 57½c.@60c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.@51c.; Para, 60c., gold, ⅌ lb. The demand for Goat from manufacturers continues only moderate, and sales are confined to small parcels for immediate consumption. The supply is only moderate, but sufficient to meet present requirements. We note sales of 40 bales Mexican, 58 bales Payta and 16 Montevideo, at prices within range of our quotations: Tampico, 57½c.@58c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 42½c.@45c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Cape, 50c.@55c.; Madras, 60c.@65c., each.

SUGARS—Are quiet, to-day, at former figures. Sales since our last, 875 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 1,300 hhds. Havana, part at from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined sugars continue in fair demand, at 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 lbs. at 20c.@22½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 107,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 22,000 lbs. Grease at 12½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 35,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@4¾d. ⅌ bushel; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d., and, by steamer, 1,000 bales Hemp at 20s. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, with Corn, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera—ERNANI. Characters by Mme. Angiolina Ghioni, Signors Limperti, Marra, Susini and the Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRELAND AS IT WAS and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE OCTOROON. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BUISLAY FAMILY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7¾, G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *America* at this port and the *Nova Scotian* at Father Point, we have four days later news from Europe. The war intelligence is highly important. The Austrians have suffered severe reverses in Bohemia, and Gen. BENEDEK has been compelled to fall back behind the Elbe. A great battle took place on the 3d, near Sudowa, resulting in the complete defeat of the Austrians. In consequence of these disasters, an armistice has been proposed, but it was not known whether Prussia and Italy would accede to it. In commercial circles in London it was thought that peace would be concluded in a short time. Austria has agreed to cede Venetia to NAPOLEON and accept his mediation.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday the joint resolution of the House respecting bounties to colored soldiers was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. WILSON, was recommitted to the Military Committee. On motion of Mr. WILSON the bill to equalize bounties was made the special order for Tuesday. The House resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee of two Senators and three Representatives on the subject of retrenchment, to sit during the recess of Congress, was adopted. The resolution was amended so as to apply to the military and naval, as well as to the civil service of the Government. A provision was inserted that the Committee inquire into the expediency of so changing the method of appointments to civil service, as to put them beyond the power of being used for party purposes, provide for the retention of appointees during good behavior, &c. Mr. JOHNSON offerred a bill for the relief of the sufferers of the Portland fire. It authorizes the President to expend a sum not exceeding $50,000 for this purpose. The Mineral Springs Bill and the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill were taken up but no action reached.

In the House the consideration of the Senate Bill to authorize the construction of bridges over the Mississippi for railroad purposes was resumed and the bill was passed. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee in the case of the breach of privilege charged against Mr. ROUSSEAU in assaulting Mr. GRINNELL for words spoken in debate. Majority and minority reports were presented, but no action was taken. Mr. NIBLACK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to provide for and to regulate the compensation of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress. The bill fixes the compensation at $8,000 for each Congress, and mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile. The President of the Senate is to have the same compensation as the Vice-President of the United States, and the Speaker is to have double the compensation of members, except as to mileage, which is to be the same. In case of the death of a member his representatives are to receive at the rate of $4,000 per annum from the date of the commencement of Congress up to the time of death, and his successor is to be paid from that day. The bill is to apply to the members of the present Congress from the 4th of March, 1866, except as to mileage. Mr. SHELLABARGER, from the Special Committee on charges against Mr. CONKLING, reported in part. The report completely exonerates Mr. CONKLING and brands the statement in Gen. FRY's letter as not only unfounded in fact but maliciously untrue.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is said that the feeling between the partisans of the Methodist Church North, in Maryland, as represented by the Baltimore Conference, and people of the Southern congregations, is not as peaceful as is required by the teachings of the Scriptures. Last week a certain Mr. SOPER, a partisan of the Church North, took possession of the meeting-house at Clarksburgh, Md., before the time of service, to keep it for Mr. HOBBS and his party. He barred the door to keep out the enemy; but a member of the other side, Mr. LEWIS, got in by the window, led SOPER to the door, and aided his exit in a very summary manner.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association will be held at Geneva, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, July 31. The session will continue until Thursday evening. The exercises will include addresses by Hon. J. C. FOLGER, Prof. ARCY, President JACKSON and others; discussions, essays, vocal music, sociable, &c. The hotel charge for gentlemen is not to exceed $2 per day, and ladies will be entertained free by citizens. An excursion on Seneca Lake is proposed for Friday, and a visit to Freer's Glen, at Watkins.

A correspondent of the *Wisconsin*, writing from Green Bay, near which the remnant of the old Stockbridge tribe of Indians resides, says that they are fast fading away. They pretend to be civilized, and do something in the way of cultivating their lands, but they are improvident to such an extent as to sell their seed in the Fall, and purchase or beg food in the Spring. Whisky is the great bane which surrounds them, and many of the young "braves" particularly are demoralized whenever they can find the "fire-water."

Information has been received from Mare Island Navy-yard, that SAMEUL WELLES, Constructing Engineer of that yard, was fatally injured on the 10th inst., by the explosion of the boiler of a portable steam engine for driving spiles, and died at 7 P. M. of that day. He was a nephew of honorable Secretary of the Navy, and was, previous to going to California, stationed at the Washington Navy-yard. He was on the point of returning east to be married when the melancholy event occurred.

ELMORE A. STUDLEY, a clerk in the post-office at New-Bedford, Mass., for the past two years, has been arrested, charged with robbing the mails. He confessed his guilt. He began by stealing letters mailed in that city to managers of various lotteries and gift enterprises, thinking, as he said, that he might as well have the money as the New-York sharpers.

The Richmond papers report that JOHN B. TUCKER, formerly Commodore in the Rebel Navy, together with Capt. McCORKLE and Lieut. WALTER R. BUTT, have reached the city of Lima, in Peru. TUCKER is to be made Rear Admiral of the Peruvian Navy, and to command the fleet, and Lieut. BUTT is to be his flag officer.

The Montreal *Gazette*, recalling the fact that fourteen years ago Portland sent generous gifts to relieve sufferers by the great fire in Montreal, says: "Taught by our own misfortunes let us learn to succor the unfortunate, and the more so when we owe them a debt of gratitude." In response to this appeal, handsome sums are being collected.

The House of the Tennessee Legislature had not, at last advices, secured a quorum. Capt. HEYDT, specially detailed to arrest the nine refractory members, under a warrant from the Speaker, reported only one of them, OVERSTREET, of Overton, could be found. This gentleman he produced.

The Indian Council at Fort Laramie has broken up, the Indians refusing to make peace except upon their own terms. The council, after an enormous expense to the Government, has ended with no beneficial results.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee *News* says that Minnesota is about to yield another of her bountiful harvests. People only fear now that the wheat crop will be too luxuriant. I have known as much as fifty-five bushels to the acre raised here.

Boring at the Ballston oil well has now reached a fine sand-rock, at a depth of nearly 650 feet. Last week the well overflowed with mineral water, said to be of excellent quality.

Gen. HENRY A. WISE was advertised to deliver a lecture at the opera-house in Norfolk on Saturday evening. His subject was "The Repairs of Southern Churches."

A claim against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, of $20,000, has been awarded to J. F. HARRIS, for having his leg broken in a collision occurring during the war.

The Catholic Convent, an extensive institution situated back of the Clifton House, in Canada, near Niagara Falls, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night.

There is great excitement in Chicago over the proposed disposition of the opera-house by lottery, and tickets at $5 each, are rapidly being disposed of.

LEONARD WOODS, D. D., the President of Bowdoin College for thirty years past, announces his intention to resign at the approaching commencement.

The new Insane Asylum of Minnesota is to be located at St. Peter.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the case of GEORGE W. CHADWICK and SAMUEL JACKSON, charged with defrauding GEORGE W. HOYER, by means of worthless checks, Justice DODGE decided to admit the prisoners to bail in the sum of $2,500 each. It is expected that numerous additional complaints will be made against them to-day.

More than a thousand dram-shops were open in this City and Brooklyn yesterdry. Little strong drink was consumed, the bibulous public confining itself almost exclusively lager-beer. There was, consequently, little drunkenness, and no riotous demonstration whatever.

Three authenticated cases of cholera were reported by the Beard of Health's bulletin in this City yesterday. Several cases of supposed cholera were reported by the Police Telegraph last evening.

The total amount of contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire, in this City and Brooklyn, now amounts to $101,347 14.

The purser of the steamer *Gen. Barnes* will accept our acknowledgments for late Savannah papers.

Gold was steady on Saturday. Government Stocks firm, and the Railway speculation buoyant.

A restricted business was reported in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday at drooping prices. Freights were quiet, with 618 vessels of all classes in port.

Probable Close of the War in Europe.

The *Nova Scotian* at Father Point brings the highly important intelligence that a great battle took place on the 3d inst. near Sudowa, which resulted in the complete and decisive defeat of the Austrian army. In consequence of this disaster, following so close upon previous reverses, Gen. BENEDEK sent a flag of truce to the Prussian headquarters, requesting an armistice. It is stated that Austria has offered to cede Venetia to NAPOLEON, and that the French Emperor has undertaken the work of mediation.

This probably closes the war, but perhaps upon less favorable terms for Austria than she could have obtained from a conference before engaging in hostilities.

The "World" and Mr. Raymond.

The *World* of Friday last devoted a column of its space to an intemperate denunciation of Mr. RAYMOND, one of the City members of Congress, based upon his reported action in a caucus of Union members held on the Wednesday evening previous. After a formal concession that, as the proceedings of the caucus were held under a seal of secrecy and there could be no authentic or reliable report of Mr. RAYMOND's action, the *World* proceeds to say:

"Whatever may have been the precise language Mr. RAYMOND used, *there can be no doubt that he expressed regret for the support he has given to the Philadelphia Convention, and abjured it for the future.* We should be slow to believe this, even of Mr. RAYMOND, on any hearsay report of his remarks, if the unanimous *vote* taken in the caucus did not preclude all doubt. A resolution was proposed binding the Republican members of Congress to discountenance the Philadelphia Convention, *and Mr. Raymond, like all the rest, voted* AYE! Thus his faith as a party man and his honor as a gentleman were pledged to oppose a movement of which, up to that hour, he had been the most prominent advocate, patron and promoter."

And upon this assumption the *World* deals out to Mr. RAYMOND a column of vilification, which would be simple personal scurrility if it were not intensified by a reckless and unscrupulous political hatred.

We have very little to say in reply to it. The fact that the proceedings of the caucus were secret and that Mr. RAYMOND, being a member of the caucus, was precluded from speaking even of his own action in it, has given full license to the *World*, in common with the *Tribune*, to indulge its chronic and envenomed proclivity to traduce and malign Mr. RAYMOND with complete impunity; and both these journals have been very prompt in availing themselves of it.

It will be seen that the injunction of secrecy has been removed, and we are accordingly at liberty to brand the assertions of the *World*, in regard to Mr. RAYMOND's action, as utterly false. Mr. RAYMOND did not "express regret for the support he has given to the Philadelphia Convention," nor did he "abjure it for the future." Nor did he vote "*Aye*" on the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. STEVENS, "binding Republican members of Congress to discountenance" that Convention, and excluding from the Union Party all who should favor it. Having stated in debate that the resolution was evidently aimed at him personally, and feeling, as every one else must have seen, that it would be neither delicate nor proper for him to vote upon it, Mr. RAYMOND declined to vote at all. The *World* may not appreciate his motive, or share his opinion, in regard to this point; this is a matter of taste. But that journal had not the shadow of warrant or excuse for its explicit and peremptory assertion that Mr. RAYMOND voted *Aye* on the resolution referred to. This assertion was a clear and intentional falsehood—invented by somebody for the purpose of placing Mr. RAYMOND in a false position, and used by the *World* to reinforce and confirm its steady and malicious villification of a political opponent who is also guilty of the heinous offence of being a rival journalist.

What Mr. RAYMOND did say at the caucus referred to, in regard to the Philadelphia Convention, will be found in the record of its proceedings which we publish in another column. It probably would have been considered of little consequence but for the concerted attempt of the New-York journals, which felt under no obligation to respect the injunctions of the caucus against the publication of its proceedings, to place Mr. RAYMOND in a false and injurious political position. Mr. R. was charged in the Caucus with favoring the Philadelphia Convention for the purpose of breaking up the Union Party and bringing "rebels and Copperheads" into power. This imputation Mr. RAYMOND met by a distinct and indignant denial. He declared that the support he had given the Convention rested on the belief that, in proper hands and wisely conducted, it would liberalize, nationalize and perpetuate the organization and principles of the Union Party. This was his belief. He might be mistaken in it; but so long as he saw no reason to change it, he claimed the right to act upon it, and denied the right of the caucus, or of anybody else but his constituents and the Union National Convention, to read him out of the Union Party. Whenever he did see reason to change his opinion of the action and effect of that Convention, he should act accordingly.

Mr. RAYMOND could scarcely expect this to meet the political convenience and approbation of the *World*. But whether there is anything in it to warrant the charge of inconsistency, which the Press is so fond of hurling against him, or to justify the extraordinary diatribe based by the *World* on its own mendacity, he is quite willing to leave to the public judgment.

The New Tory Ministry in England.

After a laborious and continued effort, extending over nearly two full weeks, Lord DERBY has made up a Cabinet, which has received the formal approval of the Queen. The labor seems to have been completed on the eve of the Fourth of July. But as the marriage of the Princess HELENA was about to be solemnized, the grace of representing ministerial authority on that auspicious occasion was to remain with Lord RUSSELL and his colleagues; the new Ministry coming into formal possession of office, on Friday the 6th of July.

There is a stick or so of new timber in this Tory Cabinet; but it is, after all, as purely a Tory concern as it could well be. Two of Lord DERBY's old colleagues are missing in the arrangement—Sir BULWER LYTTON and Mr. HENLEY—both admirable administrators. Lord CARNARVON, formerly a subordinate of Sir BULWER's in the Colonial Office, succeeds to the Chief Secretaryship in that department, and Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, the successor of Mr. GLADSTONE, at Oxford, comes into office, for the first time, as the Head of the Poor Law Board, where Mr. HENLEY used to preside.

The Duke of Buckingham, better known as the Marquis of Chandos in the Commons, gets the post of President of the Council, and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE goes to the Board of Trade. Another of the younger Tory scions looms up as Secretary of State for India, in the person of Lord CRANBORNE, a bitter writer for the *Quarterly* and other Tory organs. The list, then, with the changes we have noted, stands about as follows:

Premier—Lord DERBY.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. DISRAELI.
Foreign Secretary—Lord STANLEY.
Home Secretary—Mr. WALPOLE.
Colonial Secretary—Lord CARNARVON.
Secretary for India—Lord CRANBORNE.
Secretary of War—Gen. PEEL.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON.
President of the Council—Duke of Buckingham.
Privy Seal—*Lord Malmesbury.*
Lord Chancellor—Lord CHELMSFORD.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Marquis of Abercorn.
President of Board of Trade—Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.
President of Poor Law Board—Mr. HARDY.

There are one or two minor offices not yet reported filled. But the principal seats are to be occupied, as we see, by men who have no sympathy whatever with Reform, and whose term of office can be extended or shortened at the pleasure of those they have displaced. Their temporary success will lie mainly in a steady resolution to do nothing. With this in view, they have put the most cautious and painstaking man of the lot—Lord STANLEY—into the Foreign Office. And it is possible enough they may get through the remainder of the session with comparative ease. No one expects them to bring in a Reform Bill; and if they steer clear of foreign complications, they can reckon on at least a six months' lease of power.

The Radicals in Congress—What have they Done? What Gained?

The wise men of Washington grow weary of their labors. Despite the frantic appeals of those who seem to fear a recess as a child tears darkness, the end of the session approaches apace. Hot weather has come, providentially, to upset the proposal of the ultra of the ultraists, in regard to a permanent session, and there is a likelihood that in little more than a week hence the legislators of the nation will have departed for their homes. The frenzy of the Forney tribe must give way to the vicissitudes of Nature and the political necessities of members who have yet to engineer their reëlection.

The excitement of the closing days of a session hardly admits of calm reflection. There are intrigues on the floor, intrigues in the lobby, intrigues in the caucus—intrigue and bustle everywhere. The present has more calls than moments, and the future looms up so largely that the conscience has little chance of squaring accounts with the past.

Away from Washington, the case will be different. Brought face to face with their constituents, members will be unable to escape the reckoning that awaits them. Sins of omission and sins of commission will rise in judgment against them. Catechism and commentary will run close together, and the gratitude which means a lively sense of favors to come will suggest more candid confessions than have been looked for in the columns of the *Congressional Globe*.

And how will the account appear? To answer the inquiry we must see how the account stood when the balance was last struck, just before the opening of the Capitol doors in December. The war had then been ended some months, and the country was congratulating itself upon the early consummation of the work of restoration. Much had been already done and gained. The policy indicated by Mr. LINCOLN had been adhered to by his successor with the happiest results. The terms dictated by President JOHNSON had been acceded to by nearly all the conquered States, if not with alacrity at least with a completeness and an apparent sincerity that left little to be desired. It was felt that the States so lately in rebellion, having given the required guarantees of future loyalty, only awaited the friendly action of Congress to resume their old privileges in the Union. The restoration of the Union was held to be an accomplished fact, so far as the power of the Executive could accomplish it; and the great majority of the American people were hearty in their approval of the President's course, as sound and patriotic in principle and as affording evidence of sagacity and success in its application. It was expected that with the assembling of Congress would come the full and final process of restoration—the recognition of loyal Senators and Representatives from the South, and the spectacle of a reunited nation legislating constitutionally for the common interest of every part.

In December, then, the balance was largely in favor of the President and against Congress. The member who seeks reëlection, therefore, must be prepared to show to what extent the balance has been adjusted, or, if not adjusted, why. And the catechizing will be sensible and sharp. Is the work of restoration one iota nearer completion than when it passed from the hands of the President more than seven months ago? Has Congress done a single thing to advance or complete it? Instead of furthering the work, has not Congress obstructed it? Has it not evaded the question of Southern representation, and rudely repulsed Southern senators and members of unquestioned fitness? Has it not shirked its constitutional duty by referring the subject to a joint committee, appointed for purposes which each House was bound itself to fulfill? Has not the labor of this Committee been abortive, amounting to no more than the preparation of a Constitutional amendment, which passed only after vital modification, with but a slight probability of ratification by the States whose consent is essential to its validity? Another interrogatory will cover the case. Is not the prospect of a restoration more gloomy than it was seven months ago; and is not this unfortunate change attributable solely and entirely to the refusal or failure of Congress to perfect the task begun by Mr. LINCOLN, and carried forward by President JOHNSON?

There is, perhaps, a ready answer. The questioned may say to his questioners that Congress has a policy of its own, differing radically from the policy of the dead and the living President; and that Congress has preferred adhesion to its own policy to the completion of that which was initiated and applied successfully by another. The common sense which prompted the former set of queries may be expected to originate others, suggested by the member's response. Let us see how they will improve the matter. Thus: Since Congress has obstructed the President's policy, what has Congress done that the country should applaud its policy? It objected to the President's plan of restoration: what feasible plan has been substituted? What step of any kind has Congress taken in the direction of restoration? It resists the application of President JOHNSON's principles: to what other principles has it given effect? It asserts that the States which GRANT, and SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN and THOMAS restored to the Union, and which the President has treated as in the Union, are really still out of the Union: has it passed any measure dealing with thom as territories? Has it thrown into the form of law any one of the purposes which its leaders have avowed, or given any sign of carrying out what is represented as its will? Has it enacted the punishment of the Southern people? Has it provided for the confiscation of Southern property? Has it conferred upon the negro the right of suffrage? These are all Radical ideas—all parts of the great Radical plan, which members of the House will tell their constituents has been deemed preferable to the President's plan. But the difference between them is this: The President's plan, whatever are its defects, is practical; he has applied it practically and with good results; while the Radical plan is impracticable, and has amounted to nothing, except as an obstruction. The inquiring citizen will, then, complete his catechism by asking: If the majority in Congress were resolved to hinder and cripple the President's scheme of restoration, were they not in duty bound to commit themselves definitely to some counter-scheme? Having evaded this duty, must not the inference be that the Radical policy has been a failure, and that the session has been an occasion of disappointment, and sorrow, and shame to those who have struggled, and waited, and hoped for the restoration of the Union?

AMALGAMATION IN NASHVILLE.—The *Tribune* says:

"The Rev. NELSON MERRY, a freedman, Pastor of the Colored Baptist Church, in Nashville, Tenn., on the 26th ult., married WILLIAM A. JOHNSON (white) to JOSEPHINE McCONICO (colored,) wherefore, Mr. MERRY is arrested and is to be fined $500; while the husband and wife, not having $50 each to pay the fine imposed on them, are in prison. We trust this case is to be taken up by the United States Supreme Court for adjudication under the Civil Rights Act. Let us know if, in the State where the *unmarried* cohabitation of whites with blacks is notoriously frequent and scarcely censured, their marriage can thus be punished."

This touches the *Tribune* on the *raw*. Social equality between whites and blacks is the mission of that journal. Whoever hinders or obstructs the marriage of a negro with a white woman, or a white woman with a negro, incurs its denunciation.

SHERMAN AMONG THE PROPHETS.—Gen. SHERMAN, in his tour through the country, is delivering a series of speeches—if so we may designate the rambling remarks he makes at various points and before various audiences, about himself and his exploits, about the weather and its "blazing" character, about the past, present and future. On Friday last he held forth to the Yale students, giving them various items of advice concerning study and digestion, and after promising luck to all who followed his counsels, he added: "As you go out into life you will find opportunities enough to stand up for the old flag—you may even have a chance to fight for it. I tell you that *before you pass from the stage there will be fighting, in comparison with which mine will seem slight*, and I have had enough." Now, it is certainly within the range of possibility that the present generation of Americans may yet have fearful fighting to do, and may be fated to wage war after such terrible style. But *how* does Gen. SHERMAN know it? And if he really foresees coming events as clearly as his words indicate, could he not oblige us by adding a few prophecies to the very unsatisfactory one in which he announces the coming war? *Who* is it the American people are to fight with? Are they to fight among themselves again? or is the coming war which SHERMAN prophecies the same as that which has just been predicted in Europe by the celebrated MICHEL CHEVALIER—a war in which American democracy is to be arrayed against the combined kings and tyrants of the European continent. And will he tell us at the same time who will *win* in the war, whether it be civil or foreign? We should really like to know these things; and it can be no harder for the distiguished General to give us definite information concerning them in advance, than it was for him to tell us the things he did. Whatever may be SHERMAN's merits as a soldier, however, we must be permitted at present to doubt his reliability as a prophet; for it was less than a twelvemonth before the close of our late war that he put upon record his solemn prediction that it would take us twenty years of bloody fighting to conquer the South.

PROGRESS, with the Abolition leaders means, first, EMANCIPATION; next, SUFFRAGE, and finally, AMALGAMATION. The first step cost more blood and treasure than any nation ever shed and expended in any one war. While the struggle for Suffrage and Amalgamation is progressing, the emancipated negro will perish.

FAIR PLAY.—Was it frank, fair or manly to ask the Southern States to ratify the Constitutional Amendments abolishing Slavery, if we intended, after they accepted that condition, to keep them out of the Union?

THE GOVERNMENT AND UNION.—The people devoted three thousand millions of dollars and half a million of lives to keep States *in* the Union. Congress has consumed eight months and other millions to keep such States *out* of the Union.

WHY?—Why, if we are to remain enemies, did we stop the war? While our armies were in the field we could have completed the subjugation of the South.

Amusements.

The "heated term" seems to have no other effect upon our theatrical managers than that of slightly modifying their mania for variety. Instead of wildly rushing about like waiters at a state dinner, whisking away every dainty dish to make room for another, just as people begin to relish it, they are content to secure a good thing, and then let it "run" for a while.

So, by way of Summer amusement, Mr. DAN BRYANT continues to Hibernate in Irish comedy at WALLACK's, giving to-night "Ireland as it Was," and the ever comical "Handy Andy." At the Olympic we are to have three more nights of the "Octoroon," in which MORDAUNT's fierce and reckless *Overseer* and STUDLEY's stealthy *Indian*, are undoubtedly the finest characterizations. The old favorite, JOHN BROUGHAM, still enlivens the Winter Garden with his extravaganza of "Columbus Reconstructed," of whom we need say nothing, (meaning either BROUGHAM or "Columbus.") The great BARNUM takes care of the little folks every afternoon, and children of a larger growth in the evening with "Jack and Gill," as portrayed by FOX's pantomimists. At the New Bowery the athletic BUISLAYS perform their aerial wonders; while the Old Bowery is, for the time, given up to Sandford's Minstrels. Perhaps one of the most interesting experiments is the revival of "Ernani" to-night by Signor MUZIO's Italian Opera Troupe, involving, as it does, the two new aspirants for popular favor, Mme. GHIONI and Signor LIMPERTI, together with Signor MARRA, a pleasing baritone, and our old friend SUSINI, who can never need introduction in America.

But of this we shall write more fully hereafter. Happily the general style of the "amusement" provender is light and fit for Summer diet. Partake and enjoy it; laugh, but, in this weather, *don't* grow fat.

LOUISIANA.

The Philadelphia Convention—Action of the Baptist Convention—The Revenue Cutter Delaware.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 14.

The appointment of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention has been deferred until next week.

The Baptist Convention of Louisiana has taken decided steps to educate the orphan children of soldiers.

The revenue cutter *Delaware* has arrived at Galveston. It was saluted and visited by the Spanish Consul.

MASSACHUSETTS.

General Sherman in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 15.

Last evening at the Revere House Gen. SHERMAN was serenaded by the band of the Thirty-Third Massachusetts Regiment, and subsequently addressed the surviving officers and men of the Thirty-Third and Second Regiments, who served under him on the march through Georgia. A large number of the veterans and a great crowd of citizens were present, and the demonstration was most enthusiastic.

Gen. SHERMAN passed the day quietly at the house of a relative. He leaves to-morrow morning for Hanover, N. H.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 12.

The boiler of a steam pile-driver in the Mare Island Navy-Yard exploded on Tuesday, killing Mr. WELLES, civil engineer, and wounding several others. Mr. WELLES was a nephew of the Secretary of the Navy.

The money market is getting easy. Nine thousand ounces, chiefly of Boise and Montana dust and nuggets, were deposited in the Mint yesterday.

The quantity of coffee imported here during the last six months, as compared with the same period last year, shows an increase of 3,800,000 pounds. The importation of tea has fallen about 26,000 pounds.

The ship *Nightingale*, Capt. SCAMMON, sailed yesterday for the Russian possessions, carrying provisions and cargo for the Collins Telegraph Expedition.

Arrived, ship *Carl Stemmers*, from Hamburg.

Thirty-one hundred and eighty-seven bags of Hawaiian sugar were sold to-day; light grades showed an improvement of ⅛c. per pound.

After a suspension of three months the Clinton Cotton Mills, opposite San Francisco, has resumed work.

Transactions in mining shares are small; Imperial, $102; Ophir, $235; Yellow Jacket, $600; Savage, $850; Legal Tenders 71¼.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 13.

The schooner *Rebecca Secor*, from Baltimore for the West Indies, went ashore at Windmill Point, in the Chesapeake Bay. Her Captain is lightening her by throwing her cargo overboard.

The United States gunboat *Resaca*, on her way from Washington, D. C., to Portsmouth, N. H., to be fitted out, broke some of her machinery outside of the Capes this morning, and was towed into the harbor. The damage is slight.

The United States gunboat *Saco* left to-day to join the fleet cruising along the coast, with the midshipmen and cadets.

The schooner *Corinne*, Washington, D. C., for Providence, put into Norfolk leaky.

Base Ball—Release of H. C. C. O. I. R. Stephens.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 15.

The base ball match for the championship of Massachusetts was played on Saturday afternoon between the Harvard and Lowell Clubs. The latter won the silver ball and championship, the score standing 37 against 27.

Ball was given for Head Centre STEPHENS late on Saturday night, and he was released from jail.

DROWNED AT THE FULTON FERRY.—At 9:30 o'clock on Saturday night, a boy named JOHN RICHSON, residing with his parents at the corner of Twelfth-street and Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn, walked overboard at the Fulton ferry, and was drowned. His body was recovered.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Full Proceedings of the First Republican Caucus.

Some Hasty Historians Set Right in Their Facts.

Who was Said and by Whom of the Philadelphia Convention.

The President Denounced as Great a Traitor as Davis.

A Terrible Time About the Poor Office Holders.

Several Malicious Falsehoods Quietly Exposed.

Proceedings of the Second Caucus on Saturday.

A Sudden and Complete Change of Tone.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 15, 1866.

A caucus of Republican members of Congress was held on Wednesday evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, Gen. BANKS, of Massachusetts, was elected Chairman, and Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, Secretary. The caucus, so far as the House was concerned, was quite full, but only eight Senators were present.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, of New-York, said that the meeting was called at the request of himself and others, and its object was to have an interchange of views as to the best course to be pursued in regard to the rumored removal of office-holders by the President. He had no doubt that such removal was intended as soon as Congress should adjourn, and in his own State a licensed "head butcher" had already been appointed, and stood at the door ready to strike. He deemed it the duty of Congress to stand by its friends, and to make any sacrifice necessary to keep them in office. He thought Congress should remain in session so as to prevent removals.

A motion was put and carried that no member should speak more than five minutes, nor more than once.

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, declaring every one present to be in honor bound to act in Congress and elsewhere in accordance with the decisions of the caucus—but this was voted down. A resolution of secrecy was adopted, on motion of Mr. COBB.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, expressed his concurrence with what had been said of the necessity of taking some action on the subject of removals. He thought Congress should take a recess, instead of adjourning.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, then offered a resolution, declaring that Congress would remain in session until December. He said that any party that would not stand by its friends ought to go down, and we must stand by the men now in office. He thought, too, it might be necessary for Congress to take other action before next session to prevent the accomplishment of schemes to restore the rebels to power. He believed the President was a traitor to the party and the country, and that he was ready for any measure, however desperate, which would put the Government into the hands of the rebels. What his schemes were he did not know, but he had been told on high authority that Mr. SEWARD had said that this Congress would never meet again until the Southern States were restored to (all) their rights, of representation in Congress.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, asked for his authority for this statement.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that he had heard it from several parties. On being pressed for some authority, he said he should not give it, and several members around said, "don't give it." Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, saying he had no doubt Mr. SEWARD had said it.

Mr. HALE said, in the absence of any authority he did not believe Mr. SEWARD had ever said anything of the kind.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, concurred in the necessity of taking precautions, but he was not certain as to the best way of doing it. He offered a substitute for Mr. FARNSWORTH's resolution, appointing a committee of five, (afterwards increased to nine, three of the Senate and six of the House,) to report on the subject at a future caucus.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, indorsed what had been said about the treachery of the President, and the necessity of adopting some measures of prevention. But he thought it important that members should go home and fight out the battle before the people. The Cabinet, he was happy to say, was already broken up. He was glad to announce that Postmaster-General DENISON had resigned and would have nothing more to do with the Administration, and he hoped that other members of the Cabinet would follow his example. He thought they should strip to the waist and fight the battle out on this line.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said he thought we would be obliged to do a great many other things to save the country from the danger that threatened it. He believed it to be beyond all doubt that a conspiracy was on foot to put the Government into the hands of rebels, and the President was a party to it. He had no doubt they contemplated a *resort to force*, because it was in the logic of events that they should do so. He believed ANDREW JOHNSON to be just as thoroughly a traitor as JEFF. DAVIS, and that nothing could save the country from destruction but the most prompt and effective preparations for every emergency. He believed an attempt would be made to force the rebels into Congress, and the Philadelphia Convention was part of the scheme. The battle, in effect, had already begun, and if resistance was not made, the President would take possession of the Capitol. Any such attempt must and would be resisted by force. (Mr. BOUTWELL's remarks were loudly applauded.)

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, doubted the wisdom of going to the people on such an issue. He was in favor of taking precautions against the President, but he did not wish it understood that the Union Party made the holding of office so important a consideration as the action proposed would make it.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, denounced President JOHNSON as a traitor—a madman—in league with rebels and Copperheads, and insisted on measures of precaution against his schemes. He said he had no personal interest or feeling in the matter. He had fought out his battle with the President, and had won it. But he would as soon trust a bull in a china shop as ANDREW JOHNSON in possession of power.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said "Amen" to Mr. BOUTWELL, and said that many as were the letters he received from his constituents on the tariff, they were few in number compared with those he received exhorting him to stand by Congress in its measures for the salvation of the country. He denounced the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy of traitors, and said he believed the President had got it up for the purpose of destroying the Union Party, and of putting rebels and Copperheads into power. The rebel newspapers North and South were in favor of it for that reason. The New-York *News* and *World* advocated it as a means of destroying the Union Party and restoring the rebels to power, and the NEW-YORK TIMES, although it had not yet gone quite so far as this, also upheld and favored the Convention. The President, as is well known, regards every bill passed by Congress, while eleven States are unrepresented, as null and void, so that nothing short of the admission of the rebel members will satisfy him.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, said Mr. KELLEY had not the shadow of a right to attribute to the TIMES any such purpose or motive as breaking up the Union Party. His insinuation to that effect was utterly untrue, and was the most unmanly way of making an injurious and unjust charge. He had his own views of the objects to be accomplished by the Convention, and he had not, thus far, concurred in the views expressed by those around him. He believed that, properly managed, the Convention would strengthen the Union Party, instead of destroying it. So long as he had reason to think so, he should continue to advocate it. Whenever he saw reason to believe that it was to be used to destroy the Union Party, neither the TIMES nor its Editor would support it. As to the gentleman's assertion that the President regards everything Congress has done in the absence of eleven States as null and void, I beg to ask him how he reconciles that statement with the fact that the President has signed nearly every bill Congress has passed?

Mr. KELLEY—That is one of the President's many inconsistencies.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, favored Mr. SHELLABARGER's substitute, though he did not concur in some of the views expressed. He feared that the Union Party would be weakened, rather than aided, by the measures proposed to be taken.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, of New-York, and Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, spoke in advocacy of the resolution and in denunciation of the President.

The resolution of Mr. SHELLABARGER was then adopted.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of every Union man to denounce the Philadelphia Convention and render it odious to the people. He said he wanted the lines distinctly drawn between the friends and enemies of the Union cause, and wanted it distinctly understood that no one who favored the Philadelphia Convention could have any fellowship with the Union Party. He did not agree with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HARDING,) in his views, but did agree with his colleague (Mr. INGERSOLL.)

Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, followed in favor of this resolution—denouncing the President, and saying we ought to revise all the laws under which offices were created which the President can fill—and that salaries should be abolished, and other means taken to render the power of appointment useless in his hands. Congress could sit all Summer—we were paid by the year and it made no odds to us.

Mr. LANE, (Senator,) of Indiana, followed in a very excited speech, demanding the enactment of stringent laws to restrain and curtail the power of the President—saying he was ready to sit all Summer, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet; that if a victim was wanted, he was ready; and declaring that a million of soldiers would flock to the Capital to sustain Congress against the tyranny of the President. He branded all Union men who support the President as actuated by a desire for office, and as belonging to the "bread and butter brigade." His remarks were received with applause.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, objected to the resolution as unjust to true Union men and Union newspapers, and especially to the New-York *Evening Post*, which favored the Convention. Mr. HALE ridiculed Senator LANE's excited remarks, and thought they were not called for by the facts of the case.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, denounced the *Post*—said one of its proprietors only escaped the Penitentiary by a technical quibble, and branded the President as a rebel and traitor. He agreed in branding the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy, and denouncing all who favored it in any way.

Mr. HALE denied that the gentleman referred to by Senator WILSON was a member of the editorial corps of the *Evening Post*, or responsible for its course. He denounced the Senator's remarks as an unwarranted attack on a private citizen—said the person in question was acquitted on the merits on his trial, and that no man had a right to impugn his integrity.

Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, followed in the same strain.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, concurred in denouncing the President and the Philadelphia Convention, and all who supported or favored either. They were traitors to the party and the country. He spoke at some length, and with warmth.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, said he presumed he was not guilty of any undue assumption in supposing that the resolution was aimed, in part at least, at him. He regarded it as a menace; and so far as it was a menace, and as such directed against him, he regarded it with no other feeling than one of utter contempt. He was not responsible, personally, professionally, or politically, to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, nor to the delegation from Pennsylvania, nor to the Union members of Congress assembled in caucus or otherwise. He held position in the Union Party by favor of his constituents and by appointment of the National Union Convention. When either of these authorities saw fit to expel him or to exclude him from the party, he would give heed to the exclusion, for he recognized their authority. But the action of that caucus in regard to his membership of the Union Party was a matter of entire indifference to him. When the Philadelphia Convention was first summoned, he believed it would have a good effect in nationalizing the Union Party, and in placing its action upon a broader and safer basis. He had never concealed his conviction that unless the party was thus nationalized and liberalized, it would be short-lived, and power would pass from its hands to those of its opponents; and he had therefore looked with favor on the call for the Convention. Whenever he saw reason to change his opinion as to its object and effect, he should act accordingly. If it should become apparent that it was intended to break up the Union Party and throw the power of the South into the hands of "rebels and Copperheads," neither the TIMES nor its Editor would support it. But a newspaper is compelled to discuss all the phases of public affairs, as they arise, from day to day—without waiting for subsequent developments. He branded as utterly false and slanderous all intimations that his course was prompted by a desire for office—saying that he had never asked and would never accept any office at the hands of the Administration—and asserted his purpose to be governed, in his action upon each question as it might arise, by his own judgment of what was just and wise.

The resolution was then adopted, Mr. HALE, of New-York, alone voting *No*, and Mr. RAYMOND, un-

derstanding that the resolution was partially, at least, aimed at him, stating that he declined to vote at all.

Gen. BANKS then announced the appointment of the Committee of Nine: Senators MORRILL, of Maine; CHANDLER, of Michigan; NYE, of Nevada; and Representatives COLFAX, of Indiana; FARNSWORTH, of Illinois; HOTCHKISS, of New-York; STEVENS, of Pennsylvania; GARFIELD, of Ohio; BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts.

Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, then addressed the meeting, by its invitation, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, after which the Caucus adjourned, to meet at the call of the Committee.

THE SECOND CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sunday, July 15.

The proceedings of the caucus of Saturday evening were in striking contrast with those of Wednesday. The temper of the two was radically different. The extreme propositions about sitting all Summer to prevent the President from destroying the country, which were so popular on Wednesday, were received with no favor whatever on Saturday. Members had reflected on the subject, and concluded that it was not worth while to make themselves ridiculous.

The report of the Committee, in spite of the efforts of Speaker COLFAX, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. FARNSWORTH, Mr. HOTCHKISS and others, was summarily set aside, and the caucus resolved, by a vote of 64 to 40, to adjourn on the 23d.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from both Caucuses, in order that members might set themselves right against the shameless fabrication and invention of the *Tribune* and *World*. The *Herald* reporter was ejected from his "post of honor" and of duty under a bench in the gallery at about 10 o'clock, so that after that time he was compelled to draw on his imagination for his facts, and he did it. This accounts for his gross misrepresentation of Mr. RAYMOND's remarks.

The tone of the second caucus, as of the first, was one of entire hostility to the President's action.

DETAIL OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, July 14.

The caucus of the two Houses assembled at the call of the Committee.

Mr. CONKLING of New-York called attention to the fact that in spite of the injunction of secrecy, the proceedings of the last caucus had been published in some of the New-York newspapers, but so inaccurately as to do gross injustice to individual members. He suggested either that the caucus should be open, or that steps be taken to make the injunction of secrecy effective.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said that the manner in which the proceeding of the last caucus was betrayed was known, and he thought it would not occur again. A reporter had followed members and overheard their conversation in the cars. Several members said this was not the way in which the proceedings became public. A reporter had been concealed under the benches of the Reporters' Gallery during part of the evening, but was discovered and ejected about 10 o'clock.

Mr. RAYMOND suggested that the subject be postponed for the present, and that the caucus proceed under the rules adopted at the former meeting.

Messrs. STEVENS and GARFIELD concurred in this, and the Chairman called on the Committee appointed on Wednesday for their report.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, said he did not see Senator CHANDLER, who was Chairman of the Committee, present. The Senator was in possession of the report of the Committee, but in his absence he would state its substance. The majority were in favor of continuing the session of Congress, or, if that could not be carried, of the Senate at least through the Summer. They had decided, therefore, not to recommend any time for adjournment.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said he thought it very desirable that Congress should continue in session for other reasons than those which had been suggested. He would mention one. A distinguished gentleman from the South was in town, from whom he had learned that the Louisiana Convention would meet on the 30th for the revision of the State Constitution, and that amendments would be adopted disfranchising the rebel and enfranchising the loyal inhabitants without distinction of color. If Congress should be in session when this Constitution should be adopted, it could, in accordance with the precedent established in the Rhode Island case, accept it, and thus give it validity as the Constitution of the State. In the Rhode Island case the Supreme Court decided that it was for Congress to decide which was the Constitutional Government of any State in which doubts existed. If Congress should not be in session, a long time must elapse before action could be taken; the new government of the State might fail to get a foot-hold, and the country would experience a very serious calamity.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, asked whether the gentleman supposed a new Constitution would be adopted for Louisiana without being submitted to the people of the State.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that he did not know how that might be. It might, perhaps, be submitted to the loyal people of the State.

Mr. ASHBY said that to wait for the Convention to act and the people to vote would take us over to October at least.

Speaker COLFAX said he would state the condition of the public business. We had still one of the appropriation bills to act upon. The ROUSSEAU and GRINNELL case of privilege was still undecided. The Soldiers' Bounty Bill would come back to us from the Senate. A bill concerning the Judges of the Supreme Court was pending, and there were several other bills of a good deal of importance awaiting action.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said he was perfectly willing to stay if there was any necessity for it, but it was clear that it was not required by the condition of the public business, as stated by the Speaker. He had known more bills than the Speaker had enumerated passed in a single night. As to the rather wild idea of sitting all summer to prevent the President from ruining the country, he hoped the Caucus would not act upon any such motive. He should propose that the Caucus declare itself ready to adjourn on the 23d.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution that Congress meet hereafter at 11 o'clock, and that it is in favor of adjourning on the 23d.

Speaker COLFAX said he had understood from very good authority that the President intended to veto the bill, providing that there should be no new appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court until the number should be less than seven. If he should do, it would be desirable that Congress should wait ten days after the passage of the bill, so as to pass it over the veto.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he was willing to remain in session if it would do any good, but he thought we could very easily finish our business, and he was satisfied there was no reason for sitting till December. It was clear that no rebel Congress could be brought into power before next March, when this Congress would expire, but after that he was satisfied that the rebels would be brought in by fair means or foul, but we can do nothing about this until the time comes. It was easy to see, moreover, that the Senate has no intention of prolonging its session. It is daily putting over business of importance to December.

Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, thought the question of admitting Tennessee should be disposed of in some way before we adjourned. He was as much opposed to a "bum" Congress as anybody, but we ought to dispose of important public business.

Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, was satisfied that the Senate could finish its legitimate business in a week, and a majority of that body was clearly opposed to sitting through the Summer for any political purpose. There were two bills of a political character pending. One to prevent removals from office by the President, and the other providing for the admission of Tennessee. For his own part, he would vote to admit the Tennessee members at once, with or without the ratification of the Constitutional amendments. But others do not concur in this. Some insist that the State shall ratify these amendments, and some that they shall become part of the Constitution before the State shall be admitted. One thing, however, is certain, the President is no longer with the Union Party. We must look this fact full in the face. Whatever he can do to destroy it he will do; but in spite of that the Union Party stands firm. In his own State (Ohio) it was never more compact and united than it is to-day. He did not fear anything that the President can do against it, with or without his aid, or that of any who are associated with him. The Union party can maintain its ascendency. He thought Union members were needed at home to attend to the coming elections.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said he could not agree with the remarks made by many gentlemen, nor could he concur in their views. Whence comes, he asked, this extreme anxiety, this unseemly haste to desert our post and abandon our friends to the tender mercies of the enemy? He was grieved to hear that the Senate, which ought to protect the people against the machinations of the White House, was ready to adjourn. He had hoped that the people would be justified in looking to us as their guardians against the Executive. How far our desertion of our posts would go toward breaking down the Union Party he did not know, but one thing he did know, it would go very far to destroy the confidence of the people in Congress. He thought that if we could not make up our minds to stand to our posts we need not be in haste at any rate to adopt a resolution to adjourn. The people of Pennsylvania think we ought to be slow to adjourn; that we should remain in session as long as there is anything to do, and the longer the better. He did not believe we could do the business before us properly and deliberately in three years. He thought we ought not to think of adjourning until we had passed enabling acts to authorize the rebel States to form constitutions on the principles of universal suffrage and of protecting loyal men, and to enable them to organize State Governments under them. He deemed such a law of far greater importance than all the others that had been mentioned. He hoped gentlemen would not act hastily on the subject of adjournment.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, thought it important that members should be at home attending to matters there. Congress can do little, and the President can do nothing to injure the country until this Congress expires. We have no power over the thousands of small office-holders who are really the working politicians. He believed the President to be the vilest man that ever sat in that place, and he would stay here and die, if necessary, to thwart his traitorous schemes; but he did not believe any good could be accomplished by staying.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, regretted the manifest inclination of members to go home speedily, not that he wished them to stay indefinitely, but he did think they should stay until their work was done, and well done. He regretted that he saw no disposition to stay long enough to pass important bills, like the one to take away from the President the power of removal, and to pass them over the veto if they should be vetoed.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, thought that whatever Congress does in legislation should be done deliberately and with care; not under whip and spur, as had been suggested by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. WASHBURN. That was the very worst manner of legislating. He concurred entirely with Mr. STEVENS in this view of the case. He hoped we should not meet at any other than the usual hour; that we stay long enough to do all our business properly, and then adjourn.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, offered a resolution that Congress would not adjourn until a law had been passed restraining the President's power of removal; but the previous question having been demanded by several members, Mr. F.'s resolution was not received.

The demand for the previous question was sustained, and the provisions to meet at 11 o'clock was stricken out.

The resolution to adjourn on the 23d then coming up, Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay it on the table. This was lost, and the resolution was then adopted; yeas, 64; nays, 40.

Mr. RAYMOND moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the proceedings of both caucuses.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said he hoped it would be, that the people might see how indifferent Congress was to the public good.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

CONFIRMATION OF MR. RANDALL CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

The nomination of Gov. A. W. RANALL as Postmaster-General, which was sent to the Senate on Saturday afternoon, was not acted upon by the Senate because of the lateness of the hour of reception. There is no doubt that Gov. RANDALL will be promptly confirmed. It is conceded as the rule of the Senate that the appointment of a Cabinet officer shall be almost wholly under the control of the President. The Senate will not interfere with such selection, except upon showing of some glaring objection to the nominee.

The speeches made yesterday when Mr. DENISON parted with the officers and clerks of the Department show that the personal relations between the gentleman designated to succeed him and himself are of the most friendly character, and that each concedes to the other a large degree of private worth and official ability.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The various and conflicting reports about the resignation of Attorney-General SPEED, that his letter of resignation has been sent in, &c., appear to have been without foundation. Mr. SPEED had an interview with the President last night with reference to the former's withdrawal from the Cabinent, and a thorough understanding was had as to what would take place. Mr. SPEED will resign—perhaps has already prepared his letter of resignation—but so far as we are enabled to state from authentic information the letter has not yet been formally presented. Mr. SPEED gives the same reasons, or nearly the same, as Gov. DENNISON for severing his connection with the Administration.

SECRETARY HARLAN.

Mr. HARLAN has announced to his friends that he will withdraw from the Cabinet in a few days. It is also stated that the remaining members of the Cabinet will resign *pro forma*, and thus enable the President to reconstruct his Administration thoroughly. The latter statement does not come from the most reliable sources.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Notwithstanding the Republican caucus last night, by 20 majority, expressed their desire for an adjournment *sine die* on to-morrow week, and will exert themselves to that end, it is not certain it will take place on the 23d, as a number of the working men in both Houses, connected with important Committees, do not think so early a day practicable, but rather about ten days from this time.

MEXICO.

The elaborate report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the subject of Mexico, is nearly completed, and will be presented in the House early this week. It strongly sustains the Monroe Doctrine, which has a large majority in that body, many of whom are desirous of measures more effective than mere declaration of principle.

HEAVY TAXATION AND ANNOYING LAWS IN MEXICO.

A letter from Puebla, dated June 27, just received, says: "The last tax imposed by MAXIMILIAN on real estate is exorbitant. It amounts to one-seventeenth per cent. on the proceeds, with other very onerous duties. We have been favored with some very queer local regulations, which leave us as much liberty as the Turks have. We must keep our houses open and lighted until ten P. M. A keeper of a boarding-house must watch closely over his guests, exclude any suspicious persons, and report all callers; otherwise he is subject to fine. The Police were to superintend the domestic arrangements."

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The President on Friday, having signed the Internal Revenue Bill, the Internal Revenue Bureau at once commenced complying with the laws of which it is amendatory, and the preparation of instructions and regulations under the same.

THE GOVERNOR OF MONTANA.

GREEN CLAY SMITH, recently confirmed as Governor of Montana, will leave Nebraska City on the 25th inst. for that Territory.

A BELGIAN CONSUL.

A. HEYDECKER has been recognized by the President as Consul of Belgium at Galveston, Texas.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate on Saturday the nomination of C. A. HARRINGTON as Postmaster at Albion, N. Y., and J. B. UPHAM as Collector at Portsmouth, N. H.

THE HEAT.

The thermometer in the shade to-day indicated from 94 to 100 degrees.

NEW-YORK IN THE SURF.

Sunday Bathing at Coney Island and Elsewhere.

When the hot weather comes, and the heated rays of the sun scorch the sides of houses and blister the pavements of the street—when sweltering humanity perspires at every pore till life becomes almost unbearable—when the cool refreshing breezes, fresh from the bosom of the ocean, desert us, and leave us to the scorching mercies of old Sol, suffering New-Yorkers will get into the water, and there, for a few moments at least, forget the ills which beset them when the mercury ranges above the 90s. The gentlemen of means and of leisure betake themselves and their families, if they are fortunate enough to have families, and if they haven't they go with somebody else's, to the numerous sea-shore watering places, or to the inland springs, where fresh water abounds, and there spend their time in idleness, or in fishing and bathing. The great attraction offered at these places, one and all, are the "splendid facilities for bathing," as per advertisement. Happy he who can afford this luxurious Summer vacation, but, alas! there are thousands in this city whose daily labor earns for them and the dear ones dependent upon them only their daily bread, and who cannot afford a month's nor even a day's recreation. Through all the "heated term" of July and August they must ply their busy tools in almost air-tight shops, where the blasts of furnaces consume what little air they else might have, hammering the red-hot iron upon the anvil, or pouring the molten metal into "flasks," or working at other callings equally laborious and equally heating. These men must have their tumble in the surf, and as they cannot enjoy this daily, as do their more fortunate fellow citizens, they devote Saturday evening and all day Sunday to that healthful and refreshing exercise.

Coney Island is a favorite place of resort for New-York bathers, its long sandy beach, gradually sloping from the dry land to the deeps of the ocean, offering tempting inducements equally to the experienced swimmer and to the new beginner. It is almost too far away for the accommodation of mechanics on any day except Sunday. On that day they gather there in crowds with their wives and babies, coming by railroad and steamboat for the avowed purpose of swimming in the surf, but incidentally to feast on roast clams. Coney Island has for many years been noted for its clam-bakes, and in this respect has the advantage over many other places near the City, where the bathing is quite as good. The means of getting there are ample, as several lines of Brooklyn street railroads connect at Greenwood with steam-cars, and steamboats leave New-York almost hourly. Yesterday, hundreds of people visited Coney Island, and the several hotels there did a thriving business. When the sun had got well along on his day's journey, and his rays had lost a portion of that intense heat which had distinguished them during the day, the beach was lined with bathers. Men, women and children ducked and dived and swam and splashed in the sea, and seemed to enjoy it mightily. Some of the strong and adventurous swimmers struck out boldly for deep water, and after swimming as far as they thought safe, came in again with the roll of the waves. At some points on the beach there is a heavy under-tow, which it is dangerous to get into. It is simply the receding of the waves, which having broken on the shore, retire with great impetuosity beneath the surface. Scarcely a season passes without some person being caught in the under-tow and carried out beyond the reach of help. We call to mind the cases of several ladies being thus drowned, and also of one of the best and strongest swimmers we ever knew. There is little danger of this, however, if one keeps in a moderate depth of water, where a firm foothold can be obtained at any time. It is truly refreshing to wade out a long distance and let a huge wave bring you back again, rushing you along and splashing over you in its progress, and finally landing you high and dry on shore. The ladies enjoy this amazingly, as they testify by their laughter and half-frightened shrieks and their frantic splashings. We noticed that but few bathers venture to any very great depth—indeed, we do not think that one-half of the men could swim, and we did not see one lady who could. This is a surprising fact, that with all the water about this City, and so many bathing places so easy of access, comparatively few New-Yorkers know how to swim. In the country a boy's education is not considered equal to his years if, at the age of ten, he cannot "swim like a feather and dive like a stone." It may be that salt water is objectionable to learn in, but the young vagabonds of the street seem to like it pretty well if we may judge by the numbers we see daily around the docks in swimming costume—which is less even than that of the South Carolinian who wore nothing but a standing collar and a pair of spurs. Coney Island is objectionable to bathers in the particular that there is no shade to be obtained there. It is simply a dry sandy beach, without tree or shrub, and scarcely a blade of grass. The bathing-houses which have been erected supply this deficiency to a slight degree, and then the attraction of the clams seems to outweigh all objection. From between five and six o'clock, last evening, till quite late, scores of bathers were disporting themselves in the surf, and laying in a refreshing supply of coolness and cleanliness to last them through the week. The coming home in the crowded cars and steamboat was the worst part of the day's exercises, particularly as some of the male portion of the passengers had imbibed too freely of something stronger than salt water, and were noisy and disgusting, as such things always are.

Coney Island is not the only place where excellent salt water bathing may be obtained near the City. At almost any of the little places along the shores of Staten Island, New-Jersey, Long Island, and even the upper portion of our own Manhattan the shores are favorable for swimming. Brooklynites need not go outside of their city limits to get a good swim. Gowanus bay affords every facility for swimming of an evening, and is so convenient that it may be reached in a few moments. Hundreds of men and women, to say nothing of the myraids of children, know its resources, and may be seen enjoying their baths almost any evening. It can be reached in fifteen minutes from the City Hall by street cars, and why it should be monopolized by the people in its immediate vicinity is more than we can imagine.

Notwithstanding these facilities for bathing, they do not supply the great want of the masses. Our hard-working mechanic wants some place where he can go every night, after the labors of the day are over, and wash and cleanse himself from the accumulated sweat and dirt of the day. We want public baths, and plenty of them, where the poor man can go without cost and obtain a refreshing and invigorating bath. They have them in Europe, and they have also been introduced in Boston. As a health measure, there should be a half a dozen at least in New-York, some located on the East and others on the Hudson River, easy of access, and well provided and cared for. Our City authorities seem to be afraid of water—they will not give us the baths, nor will they authorize the public drinking fountains to be put up. They may be afraid, possibly, that if the public should take to drinking water and to bathing they may be compelled to follow suit. They would doubtless pronounce such a measure "unconstitutional," at least so far as they are concerned.

GAMBRINUS ENTHRONED.

The Liquor Traffic Yesterday—The Rush Out of Town.

Notwithstanding the relaxation of Police rule in respect of the sale of liquors on Sunday within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Excise District, and notwithstanding every vender of liquors was privileged to keep his shop open, if he should elect so to do, the number of dram-shops which were open was not greater than was usual on the Sabbath under the old Excise Law, if, indeed, it was so great. It was supposed that, after one or two Sundays of coercion, the liquor-dealers, having gained a momentary triumph, would almost unanimously open their doors, if for no other purpose than to annoy their neighbors, the ultra Temperance men. But they were not misled into any such foolish behavior. A thousand shops might have been open yesterday—probably not more. Then, of this estimated thousand, probably not one of ten was conspicuously open, and not one of a hundred was conducted as though the day were a secular or mere holiday; but nearly every house, with scarcely an exception, had closed or partially-closed window-shutters and doors half-ajar, so that the church-goers, if they were annoyed by the spectacle of bar-room traffic while on their way to worship, must have imitated the shamefaced and venerable maids who once instituted a lawsuit against a bather—they must have used their pocket telescopes.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

A little careful inquiry gave a solution of this problem of exemplary management with the dram-shops. It appears that the liquor-dealers, so far from being the unit which the Democratic politicians have declared them to be, have been split by the Excise Commissioners, just as the Excise Board split our City Democracy on the liquor question, and that the party holding license under the law of 1866 now entertain no sentiment in common with those that have not taken out license. It has, therefore, fallen to the lot of the unlicensed venders to make the entire contest into which they have entered with the Excise Board, unaided by a dime of the licensed dealers' money. Furthermore, it is assumed that no person of immoral character, or who kept a house which harbored thieves, bawds, or incorrigible loafers, could get license, even though indorsed by the wiliest of our ward politicians, and the licensed venders, who have contributed their share toward the aggregate taxation, allege that there is a reason for it if any dealer is at this late day unlicensed. They do not care to inquire whether that reason is that the vender's application for license was rejected for cause, but leave the public to draw the inference. This being the state of feeling among the liquor-dealers when Judge CARDOZO saw fit to reopen the brothels and panel-cribs and thieves' dens on the Christian Sabbath and after midnight throughout the six days of labor, the licensed dealers took counsel as to the policy they should adopt in the premises, and they were told that although the unlicensed rabble of dealers might have won an advantage for the time being, yet at an early day they would lose this advantage, and with it, perhaps, the privilege of dispensing intoxicating beverages under any conditions whatever. They might open their bar-rooms if they chose, so long as the CARDOZO injunctions should be operative, and thus they would be placed on at least an equal footing with those of their neighbors who had not taken out license; and to enable them to avail themselves of this privilege the Police Commissioners bade their servants to make no arrests until further orders for liquor-selling, but to take note of every dealer's mode of transacting his business, particularly on Sundays. Then, it is said, the licensed venders' representatives held a meeting and thereat resolved that thenceforward their business should be conducted with the strictest decorum, and the unlicensed dealers, getting wind of this resolution, adopted it as theirs also.

A SURVEY OF THE TOWN.

The first morning church-bell, and even an earlier hour, saw dozens and scores of the votaries of the gin-bottle already at the bars of the Geogheghans and Noonans of the Fourth, Eighth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards; and elsewhere an occasional dram-shop was open for the accommodation of the class of drinkers whose stomachs demand stimulation before breakfast; but the sun had passed the meridian before the porter-houses of the comparatively respectable class began to do a lucrative busines, and it was not until 3 or 4 in the afternoon that any animation was observable in the lager beer gardens. Nowhere, however, save in those shops which are frequented by dilapidated topers and bawds, was excessive indulgence in strong drink visible; but everywhere the reiterated order was for beer, beer, beer, especially lager beer. Before noonday all the cars for Harlem and Westchester county, the Central Park, and Mahattanville, all the boats for Hoboken, Staten Island, Fort Lee and Coney Island, and both lines of cars from Brooklyn for Coney Island, were uncomfortably crowded; nevertheless, a goodly share of the bibulous part of the community remained behind, and late in the afternoon the great lager beer gardens in the Bowery, on the east side, and in Broadway, were as of old, except that the German artists who once discoursed sacred music in these places of resort were absent, or if not absent they were silent. These places were thronged until about 9 o'clock, and then the multitude began to disperse.

OUT OF TOWN.

The Coney Island boats and cars were loaded down from nine in the morning until six in the evening, and from eleven until two, south of Concord-street on one line and of the City Hall on the other, there was not standing room for all who desired to go down. The car which bore our reporter took seventy passengers, and all along the streets until we had reached the neighborhood of the Penny Bridge, were parties of men, women, and children, all prepared for the trip, but unable to find place on the car. The hotels in the central part of the island began to feel the human current at about noon; but as the hotel accommodation at this point is far in excess of the ability of both roads to transport passengers, there was no discomfort, nor, indeed, was the gathering in any one of the eight public houses so great as to occasion hinderance in the execution of orders. The bar-rooms were open, of course, and sherry cobblers and fanciful ices were served in the ladies' parlors and at the tables. Yet, improbable as the remark may seem, it is nevertheless true that at no time when intoxicating liquors were permitted to be sold on the island was there manifested less disposition to indulge to excess than throughout yesterday afternoon. The fact is, the class of visitors was not that which has rendered the name of the island a reproach. The multitude was mainly composed of family groups, with little more than a sprinkling of well-behaved young men either in parties or singly, and not a solitary face of the four thousand that our reporters saw indicated either debauchery or crime. The Brooklyn Detective Police were on the ground; but they found no occasion to interfere.

Over on that peninsular part of the island which nature designed for a Quarantine—the western extremity, where the boats used to land their rafts of thieves and bawds—the company was not so large as near the termini of the car-routes. Nor was the character of the visitors unexceptionable. The boats took down New-Yorkers from along the North River shores, and among them were not a few Eighth Warders; while the passengers by the cars, who were landed at the hotels at the centre of the island, and did not get over to the west end, two miles distant, were mainly honest Brooklyn people.

Westchester County was again the focus of a large emigration, but not vast and overwhelming, like that of the Sundays when the dram-shops on this side of the river were "completely and effectually closed." Nothing stronger than lager-beer was exposed for sale in any of the Westchester towns near the bridge, the town authorities and the liquor-dealers having effected a compromise on lager-beer. As a noteworthy result it may be said that they had neither riot nor drunkenness.

The Yorkville people made themselves comfortable in the Terrace Gardens, and the Manhattanese traveled down to the Lion Park Belvedere. This greatest of lager-beer gardens, being eligibly situated at the northwest corner of the Park, took a large share of the Park travel as well as the travel northward and southward on the Eighth-avenue Railroad, and it is estimated that upward of ten thousand guests were accommodated under its roofs during the afternoon.

The hotels and bar-rooms at the southwestern corner of the Park were filled throughout the afternoon and evening, and liquors of all kinds were dispensed without restraint.

BILLIARDS.

Tournament of the State and Provincial Champions.

An event which promises to be of importance in the billiard world will probably be put on foot at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, to-day. It was mooted some months ago, and is finally to be brought about by the following request and call:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 28, 1866.

To Daniel E. Gavit, Esq., Secretary American Billiard Congress, &c.:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, having observed your exertions in regard to bringing about a tournament, to be participated in by the State and Provincial champions, respectfully request that you, at your earliest opportunity, will proceed to make suitable arrangements for, and issue a call for a meeting, to be held at the earliest practicable moment, having the consummation of this object in view. Believing your zeal in the cause will produce prompt and effective action, we confidently place these preliminary arrangements in your hands. Yours truly,

G. B. HUBBELL, Champion of Connecticut.
THOMAS FOLEY, Champion of Illinois.
CYRILLE J. B. DION, Champion of All Canada.
JOHN FRAWLEY, Champion of Ohio.
TIM. McCARTHY, Champion of Indiana.
ALBERT H. HARRISON, Champion of Missouri.
E. J. PLUNKETT, Champion of Pennsylvania.
E. DANIELS, Champion of Massachusetts.
EDWARD BRIAN, Champion of Virginia.

To the State and Provincial Billiard Champions of America:

A meeting to effect an organization, as well as to make arrangements for a Tournament of the State and Provincial Champions, will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, on the afternoon of Monday, July 16, 1866. All recognized State or Provincial Champions, representing an organized State or Provincial Association, are invited and notified to attend. In cases where personal attendance is found impracticable, it has been determined that such parties can be represented by authorized proxies. Any further information in the possession of the undersigned will be promptly forwarded on application.

By request of a majority of the champions,

DANIEL E. GAVIT.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

The meeting which commences at 4 o'clock this P. M., will probably be attended by only three or four of the Champions in person, the remainder having forwarded the necessary authorizations to parties who will represent them by proxy.

It has already been determined that the Tournament will be held in this City, probably in the building known as the Hippotheatron, in Fourteenth-street, early in September next. There will be about twelve players entered, thus calling for about eighty games, which will require two sessions daily for two weeks. The occasion will bring together in this City, every billiard player of note in America.

CHOLERA REPORTS.

The Board of Health Bulletin.

The following three paragraphs are from the bulletin of the Board of Health, covering the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

EDWARD BARNES, residing at No. 585 Grand-street, was taken with cholera symptoms at 9 o'clock A. M. At 12 reaction took place. Inspector SMITH was called, and pronounced it a case of cholera. Collapse and death at 3 o'clock P. M. Dr. PURCELL telegraphed for disinfectants, which were sent. Mr. BARNES was 29 years of age.

JANE KIRWIN, a child aged nine years, living at No. 216 Elizabeth-street, front basement, taken sick at 11 A. M., and at 2 P. M. was visited by Inspector O. G. SMITH, and pronounced a genuine case of cholera. Premises disinfected.

MARY ANN DEMPSEY, aged 44, taken sick at 6 A. M. on Saturday, and died at 5 P. M., of cholera, at No. 286 West Thirteenth-street.

The following are last night's Police telegrams:

Dr. DEMING telegraphs that at 9 o'clock *the body of Mrs. Dempsey has not been removed.*

Inspector TRASK, of Hunter's Point, notifies the Sanitary Superintendent that a genuine case of cholera has occurred there.

JAMES GREEN, aged 40 years, had diarrhœa a week; was taken at midnight on Saturday with severe cramps, vomiting and frequent rice-water discharges. Inspector B. M. KEENEY saw him at 3 A. M. His symptoms improve under our treatment, and at 10 A. M. he promised to recover. Had evacuations every two or three minutes. Since 7 A. M. evacuations every hour. There was a full and offensive privy near the apartments. Have had disinfectants.

A case of supposed cholera is reported at No. 91 Hester-street, and another in Centre-street, near Pearl; still another near Bank-street.

Sun-strokes.

ADAM SMITH was prostrated by the heat on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street, at noon yesterday. Taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police.

JAMES AMBROSE, residing at Hunter's Point, was overcome by the heat at 2 P. M. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WM. JOHNSON, 19 years of age, and a native of New-York, was sun-stricken in Greenwich-street. Taken home to No. 7 West Twelfth-street, by his friends.

CHAS. KRUMMERSCHIED, 25 years of age, died last evening to No. 56 Sixth-street, from the effects of the heat.

ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, JOHN TALAHERLY, while at work on the steamship *Merrimac*, at her Pier No. 46 North River, fell down the hatchway and was seriously injured. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FALL FROM A ROOF.—At 2:30 yesterday morning, MATILDA TOCHMAN, residing at No. 19 Hester-street, fell off the roof while asleep, and struck on the pavement, injuring herself quite seriously. She was taken inside by Officer COSTELLO, and medical aid summoned.

BATHER DROWNED.—About 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, EDWARD PRIM, aged 23, and a native of Ireland, was drowned in the North River while bathing at foot of Fifty-ninth-street. The body was not recovered.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—MARGARET CONNOLLY, aged 24 years, and a native of Ireland, a domestic at No. 19 William-street, fell from the fifth story window and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified.

POLICE OFFICER INJURED.—Officer THOMPSON, of the Harbor Police, fell from the deck of the police steamer to the pier near the barge office at the Battery, fracturing three of his ribs. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EXCISE LAW IN BROOKLYN—THE CITY AND SUBURBS.—Notwithstanding all the lager-beer saloons in the city were kept open yesterday, everything passed off in a remarkably orderly and quiet manner. A number of arrests were made, however, for intoxication, and the parties locked up until this morning. The liquor saloons where lager is not sold, remained closed, the proprietors being apprehensive that if the law is declared constitutional their licenses will be revoked. Coney Island was well patronized. The hotels were all open as in times past, and liquors of all kinds were dispensed over the bars to whoever thought proper to pay the prices demanded. A portion of the Detective and Sanitary Police were along the beach during the day with the view of breaking up all gambling arrangements. So far as ascertained not a thimble-rigger, sweat-cloth operator or three-card monte man, was arrested. Some Sundays ago four of the principal operators in these games were taken into custody for highway robbery, and are now in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. Others of the same class have apparently taken warning, and, therefore, did not venture to violate the law in this respect. The decision in the case of KETCHUM against the Excise Commissioners is to be delivered in the Supreme Court of Kings County this morning, at 10 o'clock.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning the frame stable of EDWARD CLARK, on rear of lots in Fifth-street, near North Seventh-street, Eastern District, was fired and entirely destroyed. Loss on building $200. A horse valued at $800 was also consumed. The flames then spread to the adjoining property, causing damage as follows: Frame dwelling, also owned by Mr. CLARK, damage $300; frame building owned by Mrs. HOLTZBURG, and occupied by several families, damage $300, principally by water, insured; a frame dwelling owned by JAMES CALHOUN, damaged by fire and water $500, insured. At 2 A. M., a small frame stable, corner of North Sixth and Seventh streets, Eastern District, was fired, but the flames were extinguished by Officer MANGAM, of the Fourth Precinct, before they made much headway.

SUICIDE.—A man named JOHN WONDERLY, a shoemaker by trade, 45 years of age, committed suicide at his residence in Underhill-avenue, near Bergen-street, yesterday afternoon, by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. He is represented as a man of temperate habits. No cause is assigned for the rash act. The deceased leaves a wife and several children.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, a child named JAMES SANDERSON, aged 2 years, was run over by a Flushing-avenue car, driven by JAMES DUNN, and so badly injured that he died in a few moments after being conveyed to his parents' residence, in Adelphi-street, near Flushing-avenue. The driver was exonerated from blame.

SUSPECTED OF ARSON.—JAMES LAYTON, a steward by occupation, was arrested by Officer DORONEY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, on Saturday, on suspicion of setting fire to a house in Hickory-street, near Downing-street, some days previous. He was held for a hearing.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the tenement-house, No. 274 Adams-street, occupied by Mr. JAMES WILEY, whose children set a straw bed in flames by means of matches, with which they were playing. Damage about $300. Insured.

SEIZED WITH CRAMPS.—JAMES MORRISON, residing at No. 150 Willoughby-street, was taken suddenly ill with cramps, at Fulton-ferry, on Saturday. He was taken in charge by Officer BACHE, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, and conveyed to his home.

SUDDEN DEATH.—WM. LAYTON, attached to the United States Marine Corps, died suddenly on Saturday evening, at his residence in Kosciosko-place, near Kent-avenue, the cause being hemorrhage of the lungs.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

It has become my best Friend.

Miss LUCIE A. MORRISON, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "No reasonable amount of money could persuade me to part with my Willcox & Gibb's Sewing Machine—unless assured of its immediate replacement, *by another just like it*—IT HAS BECOME MY BEST FRIEND."—[*Advertisement.*]

Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all Disorders of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, &c., DR. JANE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that before they reach the disease, the patient is protrasted beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of the complaint. Sold everywhere.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

Every Day we Hear of the Wonderful cures DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE is effecting. Its complete mastery over the worst cases of galls, scratches, old sores, swellings, cuts, &c., is truly marvelous. One trial always convinces. Fifty cents a box. Sold by druggists, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st.

Farewell to Lubin's Extracts, Forever, farewell. The NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS of PHALON & SON supplants them all. Who that has inhaled this royal perfume in the halls of fashion can ever forget it or use any other hereafter.

The Cinchona Bark has been celebrated for centuries as the best tonic known. Marsden's Calisaya Tonic combines the active principle of the two barks with other ingredients, making a delightful remedy for all cases of debility and prostration. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Levett's Celebrated Aromatic Swietenia, for cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. Try it once, and you will use no other. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, S. C. WELLS & CO., WHEELER, PATERSON & CO., and all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing Machine, manufactured by PLANER, BROWNSDORF & CO., No. 94 Bowery, New-York.

Great Reduction of Fare to Albany and TROY, by Troy Line of Steamers, from Harrison-st. Pier DAILY.

FARE $1.

Fare reduced to Saratoga and all Points North by Troy Line of Steamers, CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE.

Fare reduced to all points West by Troy Line of Steamers, *via* New-York Central Railroad. Boats leave Harrison-st. Pier.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Fraud!—An out-door florist, when "the season" was over, lately passed off as "genuine perfumes" some Autumn flowers that he had cunningly sprinkled with PENNEY'S wonderful EGYPTIAN LOTUS. They were so exquisite as to cause hundreds of orders, and he made a small fortune. Was it a fraud? For sale by all druggists.

We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

Levett's Switenia for Cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere.

Try it once, you will use no other.
Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

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MARRIED.

PIERCE—HALL.—At Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 11, by Rev. Edwin Hall, D. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary, Rev. JAMES E. PIERCE, Adjunct Professor in Auburn Theological Seminary, to FRANCES, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WARREN—WARREN.—In St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 11, by Rev. Dr. Coit, assisted by Rev. Samuel B. Bostwick, WALTER P. WARREN, of Troy, to MARTHA M., daughter of Wm. H. Warren, of Moreau.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—On Saturday, July 14, SIMEON DE WITT BLOODGOOD, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 29 East 28th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BLOSSOM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 15, CATHARINE H., adopted daughter of Frederick A. Blossom.

Funeral ceremonies at his house, No. 182 Amity-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CONKLIN.—On Sunday, July 15, DANIEL S. CONKLIN, aged 44 years and 8 months.

Funeral service on Monday evening, 16th inst., at his residence, No. 817 Greenwich-st.

ESTERBROOK.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, July 14, THOMAS ESTERBROOK, a native of Woodhull Liskeard, Cornwall, England, in the 85th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Monday, July 16, at 1 P. M. The body will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery, and leave the Island on the 2 P. M. boat from Tompkinsville. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Cornwall and London, England, papers please copy.

FRANCIS.—On Sunday, July 15, ANNIE M., second daughter of William Francis.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 17, at 3½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 20 East 25th-st.

GUION.—At Kinderhook, on Saturday, July 14, COVINGTON GUION, son of the late Covington Guion, in the 17th year of his age.

Funeral at St. John's Church, Stockport, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M.

JACKSON.—On Friday evening, July 13, after a long illness, ANN MORRISON, widow of the late John A. Jackson, of Charleston, S. C.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her sons, Wm. L. and H. A. Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, No. 56 Monroe-st.

☞ Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

KETTLE.—On Saturday morning, July 14, at the house of her son-in-law, Alfred De Witt, in Elizabeth, N. J., Mrs. ELIZA GOSMAN, relict of Rev. Andrew N. Kettle, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the Central Railroad train leaving foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Stuyvesant, N. Y., for interment.

LOWERRE.—Suddenly, at Fordham, on Friday morning, July 13, MARIA BERRIAN, wife of Charles W. Lowerre, daughter of Charles Berrian, deceased, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 3:30 P. M., from the R. D. Church at Fordham. Carriages will meet the 2:30 P. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

MILLER.—On Sunday, July 15, after a lingering illness, ELEANOR, wife of Jacob Miller, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 P. M., from No. 32 Beach-st.

MINTURN.—At Succasunna, N. J., on Saturday, July 14, MARIA WETMORE MINTURN, widow of the late Nathaniel G. Minturn, of New-York, in the 87th year of her age.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 15, MARY MATILDA, wife of William Nelson, Jr., niece and adopted daughter of Samuel J. Beebee, Esq., of New-York, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family, and of her father, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 4 P. M., from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

OPPENHEIMER.—On Saturday, July 14, Mrs. JULIA OPPENHEIMER, beloved wife of Mr. Edward Oppenheimer.

Friends and acquaintances are invited, without further notice, to the funeral, which will take place on Monday, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 170 East 19th-st.

PEEK.—On Saturday, July 14, DAVID C. PEEK, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 319 West 16th-st., on Monday, 16th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBINSON.—At Haverstraw, Saturday, July 14, LEANDER VAN ESS, youngest child of L. V. E. and Catharine R. Robinson, aged 1 year and 2 days.

ROBERTSON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., suddenly, on the evening of Friday, July 13, of disease of the heart, JACOB A. ROBERTSON, of this City.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, Anthony L. and Andrew J., of his brother-in-law, Robert N. Tinson, of his sons-in-law, Chas. W. Darling and Jared P. K. Mygatt, and of the family, are requested to attend his funeral from the residence of C. D. Smith, Esq., No. 103 Cannon-st., Poughkeepsie, to-day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

RUSHER.—On Sunday morning, July 15, S. C. RUSHER, firm of J. & C. C. Rusher, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 205 Henry-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

STONE.—In Orange, N. J., on Saturday morning, July 14, DORAS L. STONE, aged 40 years.

Funeral from his late residence, in Orange, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the Valley Station on the arrival of the 11:30 train Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Barclay-st., to convey friends to the house.

SCHELL.—On Sunday, July 15, ELIZABETH SCHELL, in the 83d year of her age, widow of Christian Schell, formerly of Rhinebeck.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Richard Schell, No. 20 West 21st-st., on Tuesday, July 17, at 5 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

SMITH.—On Saturday, July 14, JOHN P. SMITH.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 300 West 12th-st.

SECORD.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Sunday, July 15, SARAH MALVINA CAMPBELL, wife of John S. Secord, in the 20th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Monday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock.

TUTHILL.—In this City, on Sunday, July 15, CATHARINE A., widow of the late Daniel L. Tuthill, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 17th inst., from St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOODRUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 13, Mrs. MARY E. BURTIS, wife of Ezra Woodruff.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, from No. 120 Duffield-st., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WEBSTER.—At Belleville, N. J., on Saturday, July 14, Mrs. JANE W. WEBSTER, widow of the late Rev. Charles Webster.

The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, 17th inst., at the residence of her son, W. H. Webster, at Belleville. Interment at Middletown Point, N. J.

WILEY.—On Friday morning, July 13, (the seventh anniversary of her wedding day,) SARAH M., wife of Franklin Wiley, and daughter of James C. Baldwin, aged 31 years.

Funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., on Monday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family, those of her father and father-in-law, Alexander Wiley, are invited to attend.

YOUNG.—At Saint Paul's, Minn., on Monday, July 2, EDWARD H. YOUNG, of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 17th inst., from his late residence, No. 35 East 27th-st., at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 49.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 15, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 8 North River, aged about twenty-two years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, been in the water about three weeks, in a nude state. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

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NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK Lodge No. 330 are hereby notified that the next regular Communication will be held on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Work, First Degree. By order, JAMES R. ELSEY, M.

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POLITICAL.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB, STATE OF NEW YORK.—A meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 16, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, Aug. 14. Patriotic Union men of all parties favorable to the call are invited to attend. Prominent speakers will address the Club.

JOSEPH HEINE, M. D., President.
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McCONNELL, THE CONDEMNED.

His Full Confession—He Acknowledges that he Killed Mrs. Colvin—Claims that the Deed was Done in a Fit of Passion.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, July 11.

ALEXANDER McCONNELL, the condemned murderer—now awaiting the execution of his death sentence in the jail of this county—made his confession yesterday afternoon, in the presence of the Prosecuting Attorney, the Sheriff, his Deputy, two reporters from the Press, and two or three of the Jury that convicted him. The confession was as follows:

My name is ALEXANDER McCONNELL. I am 35 or 36 years old, don't know which; was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland; came to America sixteen years ago on the 8th of July last, and landed in Ottawa. My wife was a widow, with six children, when I married her. We have had three children. I have always been a farmer. I left my home to come here in February last; came directly to Cleveland; staid one week in the city, and then went to Berea to work. I have said to some persons that I came away on account of difficulties at home, but it is not so. I owed a man the sum of $12, and he threatened to sue me. I came to earn the money to pay him. [Here McCONNELL was overpowered by his feelings, and wept.] When I started with COLVIN to go to Berea on the morning of the 24th of March last I did not intend to go all the way. I intended to turn back and go to the shanty. There was no one at the shanty when I got there; I took COLVIN's clothes and boots, and left my own in the bed. I then started for the railroad, past CRAWFORD's, intending to go by Elyria, westward—the way I came. On the way to the railroad track I met ROSA COLVIN in EGLER's lot. I kept on, explaining to her that I had COLVIN's things to carry them to him; that he was going to Cleveland. She said if COLVIN was going she was going too. We went on about half way up the lane by CLODELL's house, when I told her that if COLVIN didn't get his things he would not go to Cleveland; that I was tired and we would go back to the shanty—I having bethought me that it wouldn't do to tell the other story. We then went back to the shanty by EGLER's. After laying down the clothes and she seeing them, she said she didn't believe I was going to see her husband at all. I didn't know what to say. I confessed to her then that I was going home to Canada. She said, "Have you been robbing the house?" I said no, I was taking some of COLVIN's clothes and leaving some of mine in their place. I then said I would take my own clothes and go home. I had none of my clothes on then. She snatched up the iron poker, and, placing herself in the door, said I should not go till WILLIAM got home. I insisted that I would go. She said she would go and call in the neighbors. I got my own clothes and started to go out of the door when she struck me over the arm with the poker. I laid down the clothes and think I struck her with my fist. I knocked her down. She got up and struck at me; am not sure if she struck me or not. I seized a stick of wood, and struck her—I think on the back of the head; she fell. She jumped up and struck me over the head with the poker. I staggered back against the wall, seized an ax, and struck her on the head—one blow. She died instantly. When I struck her the blow with the stick of wood, she fell, and I kicked her, which I think cut her ear. After she fell the last time I took her in my arms; I was alarmed, and said, "My God, I have killed you!" (The prisoner here wept bitterly, and could not speak for some moments.) Then I did not know what to do; I thought I had killed her in my passion, and did not know what would become me; I went outside the shanty and stood there a little while, then I came back into the shanty and carried her to the woodpile. This was between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, as near as I can tell. After carrying her I came back into the shanty. While I was inside the two CRAWFORDS and the two SPEARS passed by the house. I heard them talking and saw them from the shanty. She was at the time buried under the wood. As soon as they had gone to dinner, I again packed up the goods and started. I then went past the CRAWFORD's house to the railroad, taking the track westward, and walked to Elyria. There I took the 5 o'clock train for Sandusky. I arrived at Sandusky a little before dark. I started on Monday morning about 5:30 o'clock, on foot, for Fremont, arriving there about half-past nine or ten in the forenoon. There I took the 11 o'clock train to Toledo and kept straight on to Detroit. I then crossed to Port Sarnia and took the Grand Trunk road home.

In twenty minutes or half an hour after I struck ROSA COLVIN the last blow, I took her body out and deposited it under the wood-pile. I held her in my arms a good while, expecting her to come to; was not conscious when I dropped the dress, which I had wrapped around her. After I had deposited the body under the wood, I came back into the house and mopped up the blood. I did place the heavy logs of wood over her feet. It was not more than fifteen minutes from the time I struck her the first blow, till I struck her the final blow with the axe. The money that was claimed to be lost, and the watch and Mrs. COLVIN's clothing, I never saw, and deny taking. God Almighty knows I am sorry for the deed I have done, and I hope to be forgiven. The foregoing statement I make voluntarily, and have desired Sheriff NICOLA and Mr. CASTLE, the prosecutor, to be present with other gentlemen to hear and take it down.

At the conclusion of his confession, the prisoner seemed overcome by his feelings, and wept freely. He said that he did not expect a reprieve, and expressed the wish that his confession might not be published till after his death. He consented that it might be published, however, upon being told that it might help him.

McCONNELL's sister is circulating a petition in Canada, praying for a commutation of his sentence from death to imprisonment for life.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Thirty Years' Mystery Cleared Up.

From the Washington Star, July 11.

Over thirty years ago there was considerable excitement in Cecil County, Md., on account of the sudden disappearance of a widow lady named PATTY POLK, who resided about four miles from Elkton. She was last seen going into a thicket near her house where two men had just passed. All search for her was fruitless. After a reasonable time had elapsed, letters of administration on her effects were issued, and in setting up the estate, the administrator was unable to find a note drawn by one of the men who had been seen to go into the thicket. The note was known to have been in her possession a short time before her disappearance. This aroused the suspicion of some of the people, and the two men were arrested, but nothing could be proved against them, and they were discharged.

A number of years ago one of the suspected parties died, and last week it is reported that the other, being very ill, sent for a minister, to whom he made a free confession. According to popular rumor, the confession was to the effect that he, with the other party, sent to Mrs. POLK to meet them in a certain place, where they would pay the money on the notes, and then failed to meet her. They saw her on her way home, and knowing that she would pass through the thicket, they went into it and laid in ambush, and as soon as she appeared one knocked her on the head with a stick of wood, killing her. They placed her body in the midst of a wood pile, where they intended to let it remain, but it becoming noxious they went to the pile with a box to remove the body, and found that the dog of the deceased had taken his place to watch over the corpse, and they were compelled to kill him before they could get the body. After succeeding they carried it in the box to where the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad was being built, and placed it in the embankment.

It is also stated that the man who made this disclosure commenced to improve, and that he is now in a fair way of recovery.

A Ghost in Kentucky.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, July 10.

That ghost, whose nocturnal peregrinations in the neighborhood of the railroad bridge over Silver Creek have caused some considerable excitement, still insists on chasing people. The New-Albany *Ledger* says that on Saturday night his ghostship appeared in due form and sepulchral attire to the watchman at the bridge (not the one chased away on Thursday night), and, as the watchman says, walked up to him deliberately and laid his head upon his shoulder. Human watchman could not stand such supernatural familiarities, although heavily armed with two or three revolvers, and so he cut and run. The race was an exciting one. For a time the watchman was ahead; but soon the ghost flanked him, and then it came alongside, anon darted in before him, then seized him by the coat-tail and moaned out in doleful tones: "Lost! lost!" Mortal watchman could not endure such a terrible visitation. He fired upon the ghost, but his ghostship only replied with a loud defiant laugh, and sprang upon the shoulder of the frightened watchman. Soon the watchman reached the city, and all efforts to induce him to return to duty failed. He says the ghost is a veritable one, and that all the money the railroad ever made could not induce him to watch that bridge alone after night. The age of superstition has not passed away, as this Silver Creek bridge affair plainly demonstrates.

Starvation of Infants.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) American.

Coroner Dr. W. D. LAMB held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of an infant of four months, named CHARLES KEATING, whose parents are in Lowell, which developed horrors enough to make one shudder. It appeared that one Mrs. ROGERS has been in the habit of receiving young children from the age of one month to one year to board. Some of the mothers were married and some not married. She has had as many as nine at one time, and a day or two since had six. The one upon whom the inquest was held died on Saturday evening, and on Monday morning a neighbor looked in and found the body of the child lying quite black, covered with maggots, and its eyes not closed. The woman, who was far from civil, said that she was going out to make arrangements for its burial. She held another child about the same age, a poor little attenuated thing, apparently very near death, and which is probably not living while this is written. The death of the one in question, according to the woman's own statement, must have been attended with great suffering. One witness did not hesitate to express the opinion that the wretched infant had sucked its fingers to the bone and quite raw in the agonies of starvation. The witness also mentioned several similar cases of the kind which had occurred in that house, or among infants immediately after being removed from there. They were fed, to use the expression of the witness, upon sour gruel *scared* with milk. Two of the witnesses testified to the horrible smell which pervaded the place, and the filth with which the house abounded. The evidence differs about the presumed guilt of the woman ROGERS thus far, though there may be further developments at the inquest this evening, to which time it has adjourned. There can be no doubt, however, about the criminal neglect of parents who would trust their offspring in such hands. It is stated, and quite possibly with truth, that two or three of these unnatural mothers expressed the hope that their infants would die, and they would then be relieved of the burden of paying a dollar a week to the woman for their support. Much excitement has prevailed about the matter, and the den has been visited by hundreds, who expressed bitter indignation against the old woman and the parents whose children were deposited there.

P. S.—We are informed that the infant supposed to be dying yesterday has been taken home by its mother, a single woman at the northwest part of the city, and that it is still living.

Discussion in the Sandwich Islands Assembly—What it is to be Called Hoopilimeaai.

In the Sandwich Islands Assembly, May 19, a resolution was presented ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring the person of L. H. GULICK before the House, to answer for the publication of a certain article in the *Kuokoa*, of May 13, in which thirteen members of the House, by name, are called "hoopilimeaai malalo o na Kuhina," (sycophants or parasites of the Ministers,) because they voted against the bill to reduce the horse tax from $1 to 50 cents—stating that these men had no regard for the wishes of the people, and cautioning the country to look out for them at the election of 1868. A member moved to lay the resolution upon the table. Whereupon a very lively debate sprang up, one member stating that he "would not care for the charge, which was false, if it had appeared in a foreign newspaper, but the natives, in the outer districts would point at him and say: 'There is the member from Honolulu, who is hoopilimeaai to the Ministers.'"

The resolution was, however, carried by a vote of 17 to 11, and it was then moved that the President be instructed to issue a warrant for the production of Dr. GULICK before the House as soon as possible. The President suggested that the matter was of small consequence, and had better be dropped without further action. After some further remarks by members, Minister HARRIS (a New-England man) said he "had taken no part in the discussion, and would not now go into the merits of the question. Thirteen men who voted against the bill had been called *hoopilimeaai*. The Ministers were too poor to be able to offer any inducements. *Haopilimeaai*, meant a man who would sacrifice himself to another for food or any advantage. It was the most contemptuous expression in the Hawaiian language, with one or two exceptions. It meant a man that would sell himself for a calabash of poi. No further action by the House was necessary after the vote adopting the resolution. The President and the clerk are bound to carry out the order of the House, and the manner of executing it rests with them. Within these four walls, if His Majesty should be on yonder dais, are contained the Majesty of the Hawaiian realm, before which all must bow. We have a hereditary King, the nobles forming the second estate and the elected representatives, and there is no appeal from the highest tribunal in the realm, and no power between us and God. The public have a right to comment on the laws, but not on the men who make the laws." He then moved the order of the day and the motion was carried.

A Horrible Murder.

From the Chilicothe (Mo.) Spectator, June 28.

SILAS SMITH, a farmer of middle age, and in good circumstances, residing about seven miles west of Dawn, and four miles south of Mooresville, was murdered in his house in cold blood on Saturday evening last by three ruffians. The circumstances make this one of the most barbarous murders on record—almost equal to the murder of the DEERING family. From all that appears, Mr. SMITH was murdered for his money. He was known to have had several hundred dollars of money for stock sold, and on the day of his murder he had been to Dawn to receive $1,000 due him there.

Mr. SMITH got to his home late in the afternoon, and reclined upon the bed to recover from his fatigue. His wife was milking outside of the enclosure, a short distance from the gate, and near a clump of timber or brush. Three men coming from this clump, passed her with threats, and ran toward the gate, where one was stationed, and two passed into the house. As they entered, they inquired for Mr. SMITH of two little girls of the family, who directed their attention to the room. On hearing the noise, Mr. SMITH rose up, and as they came to the bedroom, he was sitting on the side of the bed. The smaller of the two ruffians said, "We have you now," and fired with his pistol four times, each time striking his victim on the breast. He fell forward on the floor, bruising his face very much, and soon expired. As the first shot was fired, the oldest of the two girls, about 11 years old, ran out screaming, and ran toward a neighbors. As she passed out of the house, one of the ruffians stepped to the door and called to the man at the gate, "Shoot her," when he fired, but without effect.

It is not known whether they got any money, but it is supposed not. Mr. SMITH kept no money about him, and his money taken for property was hidden away so securely that his own family do not know where it is. It is evident the ruffians intended to overtake him on the way home and get the money—the exclamation would indicate this—or come on him so soon that he would have no time to hide it. There is as yet no certainty as to the murderers. Two of them were disguised by being blackened. One was not disguised. They were stripped to shirt and pants, and bareheaded. The boy says he knows one of the men talked with his father at Dawn, while Mrs. SMITH says she well knew one of the men, although at the time he was blackened.

A UNITED STATES MINISTER ON HIS TRAVELS.—We stated the other day on the authority of advices from Buenos Ayres, that Mr. WASHBURNE, United States Minister to Paraguay, had failed in an attempt to reach that country, having been stopped by the allied commanders of Brazil, &c., now encamped on the borders of Paraguay and holding possession of all the avenues of entrance to that country. We have since learned some additional facts of the case. It appears that Mr. WASHBURNE, who has been our Minister to that nation for several years, came home some months since upon a furlough, married a wife and returned. Reaching the borders of Paraguay and finding his further progress barred by the presence of contending armies, he made the request of the Admiral of the Brazilian squadron to send him up the Parana River in one his vessels to his place of destination. The Admiral, however, demurred, inquiring upon what ground he was called upon to perform this unusual duty. Mr. WASHBURNE replied that his presence was required in Paraguay at the present time to protect American interests, but as upon investigation, it appeared that there were at that time only two natives of the United States in Paraguay, and that one of these was a gentleman from the South engaged in laying down torpedoes to delay the advance of the allied armies, the Admiral declined to comply with the desire of the United States envoy, remarking, however, that he would at any time allow a United States vessel of war to pass his lines with the Minister on board, but such vessels are rather scarce in that region, Mr. WASHBURNE, at last accounts, was quietly reposing from diplomatic labors in the city of Buenos Ayres.—*Boston Traveller.*

VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Commencement of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College will take place Aug. 1. No essential change is contemplated in the studies of the ordinary college course as heretofore pursued, but the State Agricultural College being now united with the University, provision will be made for receiving young men who are desirous of pursuing the course of studies contemplated by the late act of Congress. The whole course of study has not yet been fully determined upon, but the corporation express their determination to make it as complete and thorough as that of any similar institution in the country. Meantime instruction will be given in the several studies usually pursued by pupils during the first year of scientific schools connected with colleges. Three new professorships have been established by the corporation: one a professorship of Modern Languages, another of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, a third of Mineralogy, Geology and Mining.

DUNGEON ROCK.—The Cave at Dungeon Rock, in Lynn, upon which Mr. MARBLE has been at work for the past fifteen years, for the purpose of obtaining the pirate treasures said to have been secreted there, has been pretty well used up with the blasting of Mr. MARBLE and his son, who work under the direction of the "spirits." The whole distance excavated is about 140 feet in length, with frequent twists and turns, according to the varying suggestions of said spirits. It is thought by Mr. SMITH, of Foxborough, who is much interested in the work, that the "dungeon" will be reached in going about seven feet further. Indeed, taking his word for it, he has repeatedly seen it when in a "clairvoyant state;" but he adds that he had never been able to see any money in it. So there is, after all, some doubt whether there are really such great piles of gold as tradition refers to, and so many mediums have seen. —*Boston Post, July 12.*

DRY GOODS.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

will offer, during the coming week, the entire balance of their stock of FANCY SILKS at a great reduction. Also, GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, suitable to the season.

FANCY GRENADINES in great variety, from 35 cents to $1 25.

OXONIANS, the specialty of the season, reduced to 35 cents; worth 60 cents.

New shades of COLORED ALPACA.

TWO THOUSAND
FANCY SUMMER SHAWLS,
in great variety of style, and at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

SCARLET CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS, (slightly damaged,) $20; worth $35. Berlin wool shawls, for traveling, $8; worth $14.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Over 200 pieces BLACK ALPACAS, purchased at a great sacrifice, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

BLACK SILK BASQUES AND CIRCULARS, in new and elegant styles, made of Bonnet's Black Silks and finished in the best manner,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

REAL LACE SHAWLS; an elegant assortment just received.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, purchased much under cost of importation, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

DRESSES AND SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AND FINISHED WHEN PROMISED.
BATHING DRESSES, HATS, CAPS AND SHOES.

SQUARE MESH BLACK GRENADINES, finest quality imported.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, 65 cents; worth $1.
BLACK GRENADINE, 65, 75, and 85 cents; warranted all silk.
LADIES' UNDER-LINEN at REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

5,000 FRENCH POUTILLE CORSETS
AT $3 A PAIR.

For ease, elegance, naturalness and durability we will warrant these corsets equal to any that can be bought at any price.

Dry, Furnishing and Fancy Goods of all kinds as usual at our down-town jobbing prices, at No. 12 4th-av.
VALENTINE & CO.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

JULY 1, 1866.—ON AND AFTER THIS DATE M. W. King ceases to be my agent, and I will no pay any debts contracted by him. B. THOMPSON, No ...

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

THE
COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL
CHRONICLE,
THE THIRD VOLUME

of this journal commences with the present month, (July, 1866.) All persons who desire to preserve THE CHRONICLE for binding should subscribe now, as it is frequently impossible to obtain back numbers complete.

The COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE enters upon its second year with the names of the leading houses in all classes of business upon its subscription list, and acknowledged to be the most complete and valuable paper of its kind published in the United States. It is issued every Saturday morning, at No. 60 William-st., by the publishers of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

Terms of subscription per year for the *Chronicle*, with *Daily Bulletin*, $12; for *Chronicle*, without *Daily Bulletin*, $10; for *Daily Bulletin* alone, $5.
WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
No. 60 William-st., New-York.

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.
STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 27, 1866.

Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 16, 1866, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the 20th of May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these are stocks in the following companies:

North Carolina Railroad Co	$3,000,000
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co	682,500
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co	1,066,000
Western N. C. Railroad Co	1,418,090
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co	350,000

Second bonds secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co	$2,000,000
Western (Coalfield) Railroad Co	600,000
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co	181,164 88

The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the general stock of the same corporation.

The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Companies, and in various banks, are not included in this advertisement.

Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in exchange.

Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be forwarded by the undersigned to applicants.

It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

$25,000 of First Mortgage Bonds on a Street Railway now in successful operation in a Western city are offered for sale at favorable figures, to make them a first-class investment. The bonds are payable in New-York, both principal and interest, semi-annual coupons. For further particulars apply to A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent,
No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAS. VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE,	CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOS. B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 9, 1866.
TO THE HOLDERS OF JERSEY CITY WAR BONDS.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 16th inst. at the office of the Comptroller, City Hall, for the sale to them of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) of the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.
WM. CLARKE, F. F. C. YOUNG, T. R. BENWELL, CHAS. H. O'NIELL, Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (7.30) seven and three-tenths coupons, payable July 15, inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, United States.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.
INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at this office.
Transfer-books will be closed on and after July 20, until day of payment.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; BELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the IRVING NATIONAL BANK, held on the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN L. JEWITT, Jr., was elected Cashier to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel V. H. Bertholf as Cashier, both to take effect Aug. 1, 1866.
JOHN CASTREE, President.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 62 BROADWAY, July 9, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., having thirty years to run, for sale on favorable terms.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, ...

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	109¼	109½	June, 7-30........	103⅞	104
Coupon, '81...	109¾	109¾	July, 7-30........	103⅞	104
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	104¾	105	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
5-20 Coupon, '62..	106⅝	106⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64..	105⅛	105½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112½
5-20 Coupon, '65..	105⅜	105⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111⅞
10-40 Registered.	98⅞	99	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	110⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	98⅞	99	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	108⅞
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅝	106⅞
Gold...........	152¼	152⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅛	106⅜
August, 7-30.....	103⅞	104	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅝	105⅞

NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.
GWYNNE & DAY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Buy and sell on commission STOCKS, GOLD and U. S. SECURITIES.
Country bankers' accounts received on favorable terms.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present Deposits.............................$3,000,000
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 21st of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 21, will draw interest from July 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 C'TS TO $5,000 RECEIVED,
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS. $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that interest at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.; SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York, have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, on all deposits entitled thereto, from five to five thousand dollars, payable on and after July 16.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, corner of South 7th and 1st sts., receives from 10c. to $5,000, and pays 6 per cent. interest free of tax; money deposited on or before the 24th draws interest from the 1st of July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
AMERICAN SPA SPRING COMPANY'S
WOODBRIDGE
CHALYBEATE, OR IRON WATER.
CHAS. LENZMANN,
General Agent,
No. 60 New-st., New-York.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN,
MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c.
Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.
We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application.
L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by al druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-machine, with valuable improvements; makes the elastic stitch, and is the best machine for all kinds of family sewing, with Demorest's improved treadle, hemmer, oil-can, extra needles, &c., with full directions, that any child can understand, all complete, for only $25; warranted to give satisfaction. EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers.
SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WITH LIMITED means desires to engage in an established business. Address A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG LADY OF WEALTH AND refinement wishes to open a correspondence with a gentleman of education and good standing in society; wealth no object. Address, in confidence, KITTIE CLIFFORD, Hastings, Oswego County, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS,

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

The directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. upon the premiums earned during the year ending with 30th June, ult., on all policies entitling the holders thereof to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip therefor will be issued on the 20th of September.

ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND
for the payment in full of the
SCRIP ISSUED IN 1860,
with six per cent. interest thereon, payable Aug. 10.

ALSO,
A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, payable 20th September.
Transfer-books to be closed from 1st to 20th September.

ALSO,
a semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, 16th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President,
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.
A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866...........$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August.
JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 11, 1866.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THE ATTENTION OF STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company is called to the following resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the said Company, on the 25th June, 1866:
Resolved, That a dividend of Two 50-100 Dollars per share, being 5 per cent. on the reduced shares of the bank, be declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the first Monday in July next.
Also, be it further
Resolved, That those stockholders who have not yet surrendered their certificates for reduction of stock, be required to do so at or before collection of dividend.
By M. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents,
No. 39 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1866.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18 next.
The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.
Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.
The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.
By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 11, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:
At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax; payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 16th of this month.
The interest is passed to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st instant.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., July 6, 1866.
DIVIDEND—A CASH DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of
FORTY PER CENT.
to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) has this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK July 11, 1866.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, E. D., July 13, 1866.
THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable on and after the 16th instant, free of Government tax.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend, No. 25, of four per cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 16th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 9.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., ROOM No. 69, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) per Cent. on their reduced capital ($250,000) out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at their office, on and after the 16th inst.
Transfer books will be closed from the 13th to 17th inst. inclusive.
Certificates of stock will require to be presented before the dividend checks are delivered.
By order. C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, July 20, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 2,000 BALES GULF, UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amay, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the Salesroom of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

70,000 TONS PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.
The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 70,000 tons of fresh-mined "Pittston" Coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.
The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 7 cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.
Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named vessels, together with all their stores, anchors, boats, &c., belonging to them now on board, viz:
The JOHN ADAMS, side-wheel double end ferry-boat of 474 tons; length on deck 148 feet; breadth of beam 32 feet; over all 50 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 2 inches; draft 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.
The ACHILLES, side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam 24 feet; over all 46 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 51 inches; stroke of piston 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.
The MAYFLOWER, side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck 164 feet; breadth of beam 23 feet; over all 43 feet; depth of hold 6 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.
The ISLAND CITY, side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck 158 feet; breadth of beam 22 feet; over all 36 feet; depth of hold 5 feet; draft 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; rebuilt at Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.
The JOHN S. IDE, screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck 135 feet; breadth of beam 22½ feet; depth of hold 7 feet; draft 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 24 inches; stroke of piston 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1,300 barrels: in fine condition and well found in all her outfits.
The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market-boats—now only sold for want of further use by the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.
SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Penn., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:
(3,000) THREE THOUSAND
WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED.)
Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.
Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.
NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on TUESDAY, July 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:
1,160 packages Virginia Manufactured Tobacco,
8 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
1 case Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
Samples ready on the morning of sale.
For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SONS, Brokers, No. 160 Pearl-st.; or at the office of the Auctioneers.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 12, 1866.
BY DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERmaster-General, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., without fail, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the buildings heretofore constituting the "McDougall General Hospital," and not appropriated to other purposes, viz.:
Thirty-two wards, entire length, 4,743 feet; tank-house and tank of 12,000 gallons capacity; boiler-house and oil-shed; the connecting galleries (about 2,500 feet) and tramway. Also, the water-closet fixtures, bathing and washing apparatus in each ward; two steam boilers; seven large cauldron furnaces; two large ranges—Harrison's Kitchener's; 7 feet long and 4 feet high. Also, all the lead and iron pipes used for service, supply and soil pipe used in the hospital.
The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size. Terms of sale, cash. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account. The buildings which are within the line of sentinels must be removed as soon as practicable, at the risk of the purchaser. The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards.
The connecting galleries and tramway will be sold by the foot; the lead and iron pipe will be sold by the pound, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Post Quartermaster, and paid on his certificate. A steamer will leave the Government wharf at Castle Garden at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale, for the conveyance of those who wish to attend.
Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be obtained of the Post Quartermaster, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and of the undersigned.
The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.
By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet-Major and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:
About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.
EDWD. HOOKER,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 16 AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
302 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,112 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, balance cargo bark *A. Lincoln* from Palermo.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.
300 FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES,
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway,
near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGE, HARNESS AND SADDLES—large assortment of first-class work, 30 per cent. below Broadway prices. Several top and no-top buggies at very low figures; also several light express and depot wagons, pony phaetons, &c.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON Wednesday, July 11, on Car No. 26, Grand-st. and 42d-st. Ferries, near Union-square, a GOLD HUNTING WATCH, No. 13,561, John Harrison, London, maker. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at GEORGE ALLEN'S jewelry-store, corner of Broadway and Lispenard-st., with the thanks of the owner and no questions asked.

FOUND—ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1866, at the Seaman's Bank for Savings, a BANK BILL. The owner can have it on proving property and paying charges by application at the bank.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on dressmaking and cut and fit children's clothing; may be engaged by the week or month. Call all this week at No. 160 East 27th-st., one stair up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; understands all kinds of clear starch and French fluting, doing up ladies' lawns in the most fashionable manner. Apply at No. 353 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman; would assist in washing and ironing; has lived about three years with her last employer; can give good City reference. Call this week at No. 160 East 27th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls—one as first-rate cook, the other to do chamberwork, or attend to children and do plain sewing; good City references. Apply for two days at No. 314 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, or as regular waitress; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and well-recommended girl in City or country; is a good cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer; willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER and boarding houses supplied with first-class servants, of all nations—cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers; also coachmen, waiters, farmers, gardeners, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, boarding-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants of all nations. Protestants or Catholics, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTWORTHY man, as practical gardener or coachman; understands perfectly both the care of greenhouse and grapery, and the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate hand over horses, and a good steady driver; the best of references. Address N. O., Box No. 205 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man, without incumbrance, as practical gardener or coachman; understands both perfectly the care of greenhouse and grapery, the laying out of grounds, and raising all kinds of stock; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN round a gentleman's place by a very respectable young man; has lived in England many years; fully understands the care of horses, driving, &c., and willing to do anything that is to be done; good references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced coachman, who also understands plain vegetable gardening; no objection to the country; first-class City references from last employers furnished; moderate wages expected. Call or address JOHN, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT coachman and gardener, with first-class references, and understanding his business, a situation; is willing to go to a permanent place for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business; also understands the care of a horse; can milk and make himself generally useful; the best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man of 14 years' City experience in driving; has a full and thorough knowledge of his business; can produce first class City references. Address W. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; City references, and will work for moderate wages. Address or call on GEORGE, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, employment as porter, grocery clerk, or any work where by industry and attention to business he would have a permanent situation. Call or address JOHN L., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Dunscomb's Saddlery, No. 635 Broadway. T. F.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; married, without incumbrance, if required, the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to the country; good references given. Address W. W. W., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, a situation; has been accustomed to the care of horses, and understands gardening; has no objection to the country; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by one who thoroughly understands his business; the best of City reference given if required; can be seen for two days at Sniffin Court, in 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, EMPLOYMENT, either as copyist or teacher of English, music, Latin, and modern languages. Highest references. Address READY WRITER, Station D, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SINgle man as coachman and lawn gardener, &c.; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address D. D., Box 210 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands the business thoroughly; will take care of a horse; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man (Protestant) as gardener or coachman; has good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER; good references. Address P. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A MAN NURSE IS OPEN FOR AN ENgagement as attendant upon an invalid; would not object to the country or to go abroad; good references. Address L. CLARK, Station F, City Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A LARGE NUMber of respectable, smart girls, American, English, Welsh, French, Scotch, German, Irish, Protestant, and others, of all nations and professions, for first-class situations in City and country at highest wages; private families, hotels, first-class boarding houses and Summer resorts; girls will please notice they can be supplied with above situations, without delay, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 1461 4th-av., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC PARTY IN EVERY county to canvass and sell "the most wonderful engraving ever produced." Sells rapidly to the leading men of every place; engraving now in its eighteenth edition. We have agents clearing $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. No bonus for right of territory. Send stamps for confidential circular. DUVAL, SWANDER & CO., Publishers, Nos. 22 and 24 South 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN AN INSURance office, who writes a good hand and will make himself generally useful; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. S., Post-office Box No. 5,635 N. Y. City.

WANTED—TWO SCOTCH VEGETABLE GARdeners; good wages and permanent situations; also a middle-aged coachman to drive in the City. Call at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AND HONEST person to sell liquors on commission. Address, with name and residence, INTEGRITY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A COLORED WOman for general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; good references required. Call at No. 11 Catharine-st., dry goods store.

WANTED—A NEAT WOMAN, AMERICAN, German, or Scotch, for nurse, to go to Brooklyn; must have good City references. Call at No. 11 Catharine-st., dry goodsstore.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL JAPANNER: A steady situation for a competent man. Address HODGES & COLEMAN, No. 100 Sudbury-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS TO go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Apply, with written references, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, at No. 153 West 21st-st.

WANTED—OPERATORS AND FINISHERS ON coats and vests at No. 362 East 9th-st., by HENRY UTERITZ.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS—ONE THOROUGHly competent to take charge of a small laundry; none other need apply to W. F. TRASK, No. 127 3d-av.

WANTED—GIRLS TO FINISH CAPS; will receive good wages. Apply at No. 36 Christie-st., first floor.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York City.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately, at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

SIX FARM HANDS WANTED AT GOOD wages, and to go a short distance in the country. Apply at the Large Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also wanted, men lately landed.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 300 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—ONE 22 TON locomotive in good order, double drivers, fifty inches diameter, gauge 4 feet 8½ inches. JOHN STUART, dealer in locomotives, metals and machinery, No. 193 Broadway.

PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE—TWO Fourdrinier machines, 62 inches and 84 inches wide, and a large quantity of other machinery. Apply to Chelsea Paper Mills, Greenville, Conn., or to CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future; No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6; ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE............LAMARIE......SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ....Capt. BELIARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO......Capt. GILBERTPIERRE.Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE......Capt. ———................Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine....................$80
Steerage, with superior fare....................40

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	2,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA..............SATURDAY, July 21
ENGLAND..............SATURDAY, July 28
LOUISIANA............SATURDAY, Aug. 4
ERIN.....................SATURDAY, Aug. 11
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY....July 18
EDINBURGH..............SATURDAY....July 21
KANGAROO..............WEDNESDAY....July 25
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....July 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Aug. 4
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..............$90 | Steerage..............$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..............19th July,
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..............2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....15th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &C., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..............80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..............65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..............$100 | Lower Saloon..............$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 2,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
ALLEPPO..............WEDNESDAY, July 18.
MARATHON..............WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MALTA..............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship, RAPIDAN, WM. BAILEY, Commander, being unavoidably detained, will leave for the above ports on TUESDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Freight received on Saturday. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE. NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

To travelers and shippers of cargo to Europe, desirous of avoiding the German ports, on account of the war, an opportunity is afforded of doing so by their selecting this line.

The Company's 3-3. G. 1. 1 Veritas iron screw steamship

CIRCASSIAN,

THOMAS J. ELLIS, Commander, 2,000 tons and 1,200-horse power, will leave Pier No. 20 North River, (foot of Dey-st.,) for

ANTWERP DIRECT,

on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50, payable in gold.

This is the most direct route to Holland, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland.

The accommodation and fare for passengers are in every respect first-class.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Through bills of lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For freight or passage apply to WM. SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square.)

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA. ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH. THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander.

On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., on THURSDAY, July 19.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..............$20

The favorite passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 21.
For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 14, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR line. Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. Bills of lading signed on board.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER, Will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight and passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM EXCURSION AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

The steamship COMMERCE, under charge of Capt. J. W. DODGE, will leave Boston on the 25th inst., for an EXCURSION TO LABRADOR, touching at Sydney, C. B., St. Johns, N. F., and other places of interest, meeting, most probably, the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet, and returning by way of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

This excursion, being the thirteenth which Capt. Dodge has made to this locality, will afford one of the most healthy and pleasant ways of spending the month of August. The splendid shooting and fishing, the delightful scenery, the salubrious air and cool climate, the safety from cholera and other epidemics, all combine to render the excursion an extremely attractive one.

Good accommodations and attendance will be provided for passengers of either sex. Cabin passage, covering all expenses, $260. As the steamer will sail promptly on the 25th, places should be secured at once. For particulars address J. W. DODGE, Hampton Falls, N. H., or FRANKLIN SNOW & CO., No. 4 Commerce-street, Boston.

Tickets to be obtained of F. SNOW & CO.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY, Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.

NEW LINE.

On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat META will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Cheapest and most delightful trip in America. Best trout fishing in the world. One of those magnificent steamers METEOR or S. D. CALDWELL leaves Cleveland every WEDNESDAY at 8 P. M., and Detroit every THURSDAY at 11 P. M. for all Lake Superior ports. Trip occupies ten days. Rooms secured and all information furnished on application to S. P. BRADY & CO., or J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.; GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS—CROSSETT'S GROVE—The favorite steamboats CHICOPEE and HENRY SMITH, the barges ANNA and WILLIAM ROBERTS, and other groves' boats and barges such as desired. No. 382 West-st., near Christopher.
HENRY B. CROSSETT.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, July 15, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 15, at 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 16, at 8 A. M.	Monday, July 16, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 17, at 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 17, 12 M.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—Fare 25 cents; freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK. JULY.	LEAVES RED BANK. JULY.
Sunday, 15, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, 15, at 4½ P. M.
Monday, 16, 7½ A. M.	Monday, 16, 11 A. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Montreal..............$11 40
New-York to Saratoga..............3 45
New-York to Syracuse..............5 05
New-York to Rochester..............6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls.8 25

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday; fare on Sunday, $2. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Harrison-st. Pier, connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY (The finest lake scenery in the United States,) VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. 70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR the Summer, at Flushing, L. I., within five minutes' walk of depot. For terms apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NICE FIRST FLOOR, ALSO A SECond floor and cottage, near the Asylum for the Blind. Houses, &c., rented, by V. E. HATCH, Agent, No. 375 8th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 117 East Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD THREE-STORY BRICK house, with improvements, in a fair neighborhood in New-York or Brooklyn. No one with fancy prices need answer. Address, giving location, price, &c., X. Y. Z., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MODERATE-PRICED COUNTRY place of 4 or 5 acres, within one hour of the City Hall, with water front or commanding view; must be within easy and frequent access. With full particulars, address F. F., Box No. 5,644 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 22 Broadway, New-York. Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made. References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NINE THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st.; also, Nos. 21, 23 and 27 9th-av., the last a very desirable corner store. The above property rents for $8,500, is located in the Ninth Ward, in the vicinity of the great Gansevoort Market, covering about 30 acres of land. The property is rapidly improving in value, and is a most desirable investment for capitalists. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 233 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE NEW MANsion and country seat, only 11 miles from the City, with 16 acres of ground beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, with every variety of fruits; good outbuildings; for a gentleman's residence unsurpassed within a radius of 15 miles around the City; a short distance from the depot; communications very frequent with the City from Chambers-st. For more particulars and cards of admission apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE country residence and outbuildings, with nine acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Also, one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE—A very choice plot of ground, containing 7½ acres, known as "Spy Hill," overlooking the Hudson, Newburgh and surrounding country, near the depot. An opportunity to secure one of the best sites on the river. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BELMONT HALL, ON SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, FOR SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, on the 26th July, the above-mentioned property, consisting of about forty acres of land, together with the buildings and furniture. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$23,500.—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stooped dwelling No. 13 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., for sale, including billiard-table, carpets, chandeliers, pictures and engravings, all new; possession immediately. Can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE IN NEW-ROCHELLE—VERY pretty residence, in an excellent location, five minutes' walk from depot, with fine shade trees and nearly an acre of land; three rooms on first floor; six bedrooms; spacious stable. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED—The country seat of the late J. B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point road, Westchester County, 3½ miles from the Central Park. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 113 Liberty-st. Rent $5,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A FARM of 40 acres, all well cultivated, with good dwelling-house, barn, outbuildings, fruit orchard, &c., 37 miles on Long Island, convenient to cars or steamboat; price only $2,500. E. A. BUNCE, the owner, 17 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LARGE LOT OF ground, situated on the East side of 5th-av., 26½ feet south of 54th-st.; size 30 feet front and rear, and 125 feet deep, with a right of way over the corner lot for a stable. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, above 54th-st.

NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE houses in Brooklyn; location select and healthy. This property offers at once a delightful home with a secure and promising investment. Terms favorable. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on Passaic River, opposite Newark; large house brick barn, hot and cold water, gas and every City convenience; 45 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Ferry. Address GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT GREENWICH—Will sell low; 19 acres; half hour from Chambers-st.; places at Tarrytown, Fishkill, Croton, Summit and Chatham. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE—126 acres, close to a village, with good water power and home demand for flour and feed. Will be sold at a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM WOODbridge, N. J., 70 acres, with crop, stock, &c. Price $11,500. Address S. STEINHAUSER, No. 36 Murray-st., New-York.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING for sale. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 236 Greenwich-st.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Second—For paving with stone blocks Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
Third—For paving with trap blocks Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.
Fourth—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.
Fifth—For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, between Third-avenue and a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.
Sixth—For flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth-streets, full width.
Seventh—For flagging sidewalk in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.
Eighth—For laying crosswalk in Fortieth-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Thirtieth-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Second—All the lots to the extent of half the block on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on either side.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip, to the extent of half the block on either side.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.
Sixth—Four lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets.
Seventh—All the lots on the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth-street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth-street.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER, Assessor Seventh District, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WITH AN ENGLISH FAMILY at Bedford, Brooklyn, for a gentleman who is fond of a domestic home; large garden, bath, hot and cold water, gas; Fulton-av. cars every three minutes, day and night, and Sundays; 20 minutes from Fulton Ferry; accommodation for keeping a horse; no other boarders. Apply to Mr. RICHARDSON, No. 100 William-st., New-York, for further information.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, first-class board and a good suite of rooms on the second floor; must have all the modern improvements; location between 4th and 17th sts., west of Broadway, or on Brooklyn Heights. A family having more room than they want, with no boarders, will find this a rare opportunity. Best of reference given and required. Address Box No. 1,379 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season; send for circular. Prof. S. T. FROST.

BOARD AT ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—2 large and airy rooms to let, with board; house first-class, and situated one mile from North Orange and a few minutes' walk from Valley Station, and surrounded with woods. Stabling accommodations. Address at once K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—SIX SINGLE gentlemen or three gentlemen with families can be accommodated with board and comforts of a home in the pleasant village of New Cannon, Connecticut. Terms from $6 to $8 per week. Address E. B., New Cannon, Conn.

BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF ABOUT six adults on a farm not more than a half hour's drive from steamboat connection; send particulars as to rooms, table, shade, style of country, &c., to R. MAJOR, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN FARM—Adjoining the celebrated Heath House; fare first-rate and charges moderate, at the owner's house. S. V. FISHER. Refers to S. S. Stephens, No. 360 Broadway.

PARTIES DESIRING COUNTRY BOARD will find good accommodations at Shark River, a short drive from Long Branch. Terms reasonable. Good fishing, bathing, and stabling. For particulars, address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A. WILSON HOUSE, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—The subscribers would announce that the new and spacious Hotel, built and furnished in the most improved and modern style, is now open for boarders and the traveling public. There are about one hundred large and airy rooms, supplied with water and gas. The house contains baths and every convenience, and is in all respects a first-class hotel. Persons from the cities will find this a desirable place to spend the warm season. The Hoosac Tunnel, Greylock and Hoosac Mountains, the Cascade and Natural Bridge are all in the immediate vicinity. Good trouting and driving, and beautiful scenery render this a delightful resort for pleasure-seekers. A telegraph office in the house to all parts of the country. The place is easily accessible by three trains daily, South and West, connecting with New-York and Boston. There is attached to the hotel a large and commodious hall, adapted to concerts and other entertainments. Arrangements for board can be made upon immediate application to WILSON & LANSING, Proprietors.

MASSENA SPRINGS, ST. LAWRENCE, N. Y.—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, at this delightful Summer resort, is now open; it is beautifully located on the banks of the Raquette River, and is within five miles of the Long Sault Rapids of the St. Lawrence; good fishing, bathing, &c.; the waters of the St. Regis Spring are unequaled as a remedy for all diseases of the skin, kidneys and bladder, impaired digestion, &c.; cards of analysis and guide to springs may be obtained at the General Depot, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st., or of CASWELL, MACK & CO., 5th-av. Hotel. CROCKER & CO., Massena Springs.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch. C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

CROFT HOUSE, GARRISON, HIGHLANDS, near West Point. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. Inquire at No. 92 Pearl-st., or of E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors. B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV., **WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.**

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE. EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogue apply to Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

3 MAGNIFICENT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano fortes for sale at two-thirds their value, if sold this week, at BATTERSON'S, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; overstrung bass; full iron plate; rich power tone; 5 years warranted; best City makers; all made in the most fashionable style. For further particulars call and examine, day or evening.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, Arithmetic, &c., taught privately, or otherwise, at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway, established 1840. Notice—Pupils received at half prices during July.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the country. Pupils can remain through the Summer vacation. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

$30 TO $40.—BOARD AND ENGLISH BRANCHes for ten weeks. Piano $10. Best care of children. Apply to ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—22 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR EVERY DEpartment, or as educational correspondents throughout the country. For teachers, schools or pupils, address the American Educational Union, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A STEADY, smart, Protestant business man, to take a full interest in a safe cash business, many years established, and pays well. To a single man, with a cash capital, who understands general business, it will be something to his advantage to apply through the week at No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

IT HAVING BEEN REPORTED THAT the subscriber had retired from business, he would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that such is not the case, and that he still continues fresco painting and decorating. Orders received at No. 469 6th-av. and No. 746 Broadway, (corner Astor-place,) Room No. 5, third floor. C. OTTO FICHT, Artist.

PERSONAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY summon FRIEDRICH PASTOR, carpenter, who is supposed to be deceased or missing, or his nearest of kin, to appear at Berlin, in the house of the late Mr. Hendrick Pastor, his father, Potsdammer-st., No. 5, or at the Varmundschafts-Gericht, at Berlin, for receiving his patrimony.
The Heiresses of the late MR. HENDRICK PASTOR.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME
A DECIDED TRIUMPH.
MR. G. L. FOX MR. G. L. FOX
MR. G. L. FOX
MR. G. L. FOX MR. G. L. FOX
In his original character.
MISS KATE PENNOYER.
MISS KATE PENNOYER,
The beautiful and accomplished danseuse.
Mr. C. K. FOX..............Pantaloon
Mr. C. K. FOX..............Pantaloon
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
JACK AND GILL.
JACK AND GILL.
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
Produced on a scale of
MAGNIFICENT SPLENDOR,
MAGNIFICENT SPLENDOR,
replete with the most
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
MYRIADS OF CURIOSITIES,
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART.
The choicest products from every clime, every realm of Nature,
AIR, EARTH AND SEA.
The great living Wonders,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE from HONG KONG,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MONSTER PYTHON, OR FIERY DRAGOON OF THE EAST.
MEXICAN HORNED FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

SIXTH WEEK OF MR. DAN BRYANT IN IRISH COMEDY.
MONDAY EVENING, July 16, 1866.
The performance will commence with the interesting Hibernian picture of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
RAGGED PAT..............MR. DAN BRYANT
Dan O'Carolan..............Mr. Chas. Fisher
Neil O'Carolan..............Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Judy O'Trot..............Mrs. John Sefton
Honor O'Carolan..............Mrs. Mark Smith
To conclude with
HANDY ANDY.
HANDY ANDY..............MR. DAN BRYANT

In active preparation and will speedily be produced, an entirely new Hibernian drama in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and Fred. G. Maeder, entitled SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL, A TALE OF '98, In which Mr. Bryant will personate four characters.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

GREAT HIT. GREAT HIT.
SECOND WEEK OF
SANDFORD'S MINSTRELS
AND
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
MONDAY, JULY 16, AND DURING THE WEEK,
NEW BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN IN NEW-YORK

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..............JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

BILLIARDS.—THE STATE AND PROVINCIAL champions, or their authorized proxies, will assemble at the Metropolitan Hotel THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, July 16, at 4 o'clock, in order to complete their organization and arrange for the first annual tournament. By request of the majority.
DANIEL E. GAVIT, Secretary, &c.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

A. G. DUBOIS, M. D., REGULAR PHYSICIAN and professor of midwifery; thirty-five years' successful practice; relief guaranteed at once; remedials $1 to $5. Mme. D. will receive ladies. Office No. 38 3d-av.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—DR. QUIXANO CURES by a special and safe treatment certain diseases; also, all those arising from impurities of blood. Call at No. 66 Amity-st., from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ITALIAN OPERA,

ITALIAN UNIFICATION.
On MONDAY EVENING, July 16, 1866—ERNANI, with the great dramatic prima donna, Mme. ANGIOLINA GHIONI, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, England, (her first appearance.) Signor LIMPERTI, Primo Tenore of the Imperial Theatre, Mexico, (his first appearance.) Signor MARRA, Primo Baritono Theatre La Scala, Milan, and New-York Academy of Music. Signor SUSINI, the great Basso, in the principal roles. The Grand Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of Signor MUZIO. TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, second grand Opera night—IL TROVATORE. WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, third and fourth Opera nights. SATURDAY, grand gala Matinee.

Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Seats can be secured from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the Box-office. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

This MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 17, 18, 1866.
LAST THREE NIGHTS MOST POSITIVELY,
of Boucicault's great drama,
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON.
The production of which has proved a GENUINE AND DECIDED SUCCESS.

Mrs. EMILY JORDAN, Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Miss HARRISON, Mrs. ELDRIDGE, Messrs. LAWLOR, STUDLEY, CLARKE, WARD, FENNO, WHITING, SINCLAIR, ROCKWELL, and others of a cast, which for uniform excellence, challenges comparison with all former presentations of the drama.

Act I.—Terrebonne Mansion and Lawn.
THE JUDGMENT—THE DARK HOUR—THE RESOLVE.
Act II.—The Boat Landing on the Mississippi.
THE DEATH OF PAUL.
Act III.—Hall at Terrebonne Mansion.
THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
Act IV.—BURNING OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
Act V.—1. Negro Quarter—Night. 2. Cane-brake—Sunrise. 3. Red Cedar Swamp. 4. Terrebonne Again.
THE LAST THAT WAS SEEN OF WA-NO-TEE.
THURSDAY, July 19, first appearance of the WEBB SISTERS and Mr. MARK SMITH in Byron's burlesque, COLLEEN BAWN.
MONDAY, July 23—THE ICE WITCH.

WINTER GARDEN.

GENUINE SUCCESS
of the popular Comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear every evening in his own extravaganza entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,
presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES, and
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Don Christoval Colon, *alias* Columbus, a clairvoyant voyager, whose fillibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation..............MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
Columbia, a national debutante, her first appearance on any stage....MISS EMILIE MELVILLE
Ferdinand, King of Aragon—an arrogant, aggressive and progressive monarch of rather a speculative turn..............MR. J. C. DUNN
AND A GREAT CAST.
Previous to which, the beautiful comedietta, entitled A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Characters represented by Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., W. S. Andrews, Miss Lena Prentice, Mrs. Walcot, Miss E. Johnson.
Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sheridan Corbyn..............Manager
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, At 2 o'clock.
In consequence of the WONDERFUL SUCCESS of those GREAT AERIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS and ATHLETES, the
BUISLAY FAMILY.
The manager has been induced to prolong their stay in New-York for
A FEW DAYS LONGER.
They will appear on each evening in a VARIETY OF THEIR STARTLING ACTS.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—DIRECTOR, J. GRAU—ADMINISTRATION OF THE RISTORI DRAMATIC COMPANY, No. 652 Broadway, at Chickering & Sons' piano-forte establishment, second floor. Office hours from 10 till 2 o'clock. All communications relative to this administration should be addressed as above, to J. GRAU.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS. (Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs. Forty-five different styles. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each. M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements and general superiority in this class of instruments.

They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to nearly every organist of note in the City for testimony to its superiority.

Second-hand Melodeons and Organs, of American and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

FINEST QUALITY OF GENUINE ITALian violin and guitar strings from Rome, Padua and Naples. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For regulating, grading and curbing New-avenue, east and west.
For regulating, grading and curbing Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For regulating, grading and curbing Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.
For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.
For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.
For regulating, grading and curbing Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.
For flagging and reflagging Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 13, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSals will be received by the Street Commissioner, at his office, corner of Broadway and Park-place, until TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at eleven o'clock A. M., for plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of an aerial bridge at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The span of Broadway between the curbs is forty-six feet. The span of Fulton-street between the curbs is twenty-five feet. The said bridge to be fourteen feet wide, not less than sixteen feet high at the underside, and the steps leading thereto to be five feet wide. All the materials for the said bridge to be of iron, except the platform, which will be of hard wood. The work to be made light and durable, in the best manner, and with the best materials.

Any further information in relation to the above, and blank proposals for the same, may be obtained at the office of the Street Commissioner. No bids will be considered exceeding the amount of the appropriation, viz., fifteen thousand dollars.

A diagram showing the position in which the bridge is to be placed may be seen at this office.

The Street Commissioner reserves the right to reject all bids that are not for the interest of the City.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

PROPOSAL FOR THE SALE OF $50,000 OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale of $50,000 of the Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company at the office of this Company until the 1st day of August next.

The parties offering the Bonds for sale will be promptly notified if their offer is accepted.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

BIDS FOR REMOVING THE ROCK and earth (to a level with the curb) on the block bounded by 9th and 10th avs., and 57th and 58th sts., are invited. Address Box No. 992 Post-office.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment, ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

ficult task of taking Custozza and Monte Torre, at the same time resisting the continual and violent attacks of the enemy against the Ninth Corps at Somma Campagna and at Casa del Sole. The enemy, headed by the Princes HUMBERT and AMADEUS, endeavored with their troops *d'élite* to advance to Staffalo, and to hold Custozza; but the Ninth Corps repulsed vigorously every attack, and finally, toward 7 o'clock in the evening, the Seventh Corps, supported by the brigade of the Fifth Corps, succeeded in taking possession of Custozza. The reserve cavalry, under Col. PULTZ, with the eight squadrons of Col. BEYANOVICS, had been engaged with varying success in a series of combats from 4 o'clock in the morning until nightfall. This valiant body, which performed prodigies of valor and devotedness under its excellent leader, experienced, chiefly from the impetuosity of its attacks, considerable losses. Upon the approach of night the two cavalry brigades were drawn back behind Dossabuone. Still at 9 o'clock the fire of artillery was heard in the direction of the Ninth Corps and the Pultz brigade. The enemy had ceased all resistance, and clouds of dust in the direction of Goito and Valeggio marked his line of retreat toward the Mincio. It is impossible not to admit that the enemy fought with determination and bravery. His earlier attacks especially were impetuous, and the officers set good examples to their soldiers. The enemy brought into line of battle, under the eyes of the King and under the orders of the Princes HUMBERT and AMADEUS, (who was wounded,) the entire *corps d'armée* of DURANDO and DELLA ROCCA, as well as, according to the statements of prisoners, a great part of the corps of CUCCIARI and several regiments of cavalry; in all nearly 11 divisions of infantry, representing a force of nearly 100,000 men, together with almost all his reserve artillery. But it was impossible to resist the tried and persevering bravery and devotedness of the Imperial troops. Our losses in killed and wounded are not slight, which may be explained by the impetuous ardor of our troops. Until detailed reports have reached me I am not in a position to state the precise figures. According to an approximative calculation we have made nearly 3,000 prisoners, including very many officers. We have also taken some guns, but the exact number has not yet been ascertained. I believe that the great victory of Custozza will produce still further effect, as symptoms of demoralization and of dissolution manifested themselves in the Italian army on the evening after the capture at Custozza by the numerous prisoners, who had eaten nothing for forty-eight hours. In returning beyond the Mincio the enemy burnt the fine bridge of Valeggio, where he left 500 wounded. In the same night he evacuated Villafranca, where he likewise abandoned a great number of his wounded."

Italian Official Account of the Battle.

MILAN, Wednesday, June 27.

The following official details have been published here this morning:

"Exact accounts received concerning the action of the 24th inst. represent it as very honorable to the Italian arms. The field of battle remained partly to the Austrians and partly to us. If we retired, they also retired, so that our wounded were able to rejoin us twenty-four hours later. The Austrians displayed an enormous force of artillery. They employed all their regiments of cavalry. The whole of their forces amounted to about 60,000 men. The Italian troops did not abandon the conquered positions until after the enemy had received powerful reinforcements in the afternoon hours. The greater part of the troops performed prodigies of valor; the Austrians are assuredly convinced that the Italian army is in no way inferior to the old Sardinian army. Prince HUMBERT, with admirable bravery and intrepidity, when attacked beyond Villafranca by two regiments of Uhlans, formed a square and repelled them with repeated volleys. The Fourth Battalion of the Forty-ninth Regiment was proud to receive the Prince in its square, which was the special object of the Uhlans' attacks. Prince AMADEUS was wounded in the breast at the head of his brigade of Lombard Grenadiers. The Pianell Division took prisoner a whole battalion of Tyrolese sharpshooters. The Govone Division took by assault the position of Custozza and part of Montetorre, of which the enemy had succeeded in obtaining possession, and that division maintained it there until evening against repeated attacks of greatly superior forces. The Cugio Division seized upon part of Montetorre and Montecroce, and held out there until a late hour. The Sirtori division took Santa Lucia, and defended itself there until evening against greatly superior forces. The reserve of the First Army Corps, on the mountains to the left of Valleggio, arrested the progress of the preponderating forces before which the Cerale division had been compelled to retire. The Bixio division and the cavalry of the line covered the retreat, which was made in order. The Italian cavalry sustained many fierce encounters with the Austrian cavalry, upon which it inflicted very heavy losses. The Third Army Corps made about 1,000 prisoners. Our losses are serious, but those of the enemy are not less heavy. Gen. VILLAREZ was killed by a musket ball while cheering on his men with the cry of "*Viva il Re!*" to attack with the bayonet. DURANDO (commanding First Army Corps,) wounded in the hand, had his horse killed under him by a cannon shot. CERALE, GOZZANO, and DHO, (three Generals) are also wounded, the last named receiving three lance thrusts while charging at the head of a party of guides forming his escort. All are anxious again to meet the enemy."

The Situation in Front of the Quadrilateral—Incapacity of La Marmora.

From the London Times, July 4.

The army under King VICTOR EMMANUEL is still concentrated near Cremona, with its headquarters at Malamberti, between the latter town and Piadena. Austrian hussars patrol the right bank of the Mincio, pushing their reconnaissances from Goito to the banks of the Chiese, not without an occasional brush with Italian chasseurs and lancers. GARIBALDI has come down from Salo to Desenzano, and 20,000 of his volunteers swarm upon that region of low hills which stretches along the southern shore of the Lake of Garda from Lonato almost to the outworks of Peschiera. The Austrian gunboats from the latter stronghold have the command of the lake, and are said to have dislodged the Garibaldians from some point they had fortified on the western shore. Of the movements of the Austrians who had invaded Valtellina, from the Stelvio, and Val Camonica, from the Tonale, nothing further is heard. The Austrians seem satisfied with keeping a good look-out, and show no disposition to venture across the frontier in force, notwithstanding vague reports current yesterday in Paris to the contrary.

So long as the Austrian remains on the defensive, his mere *vis intertiæ* condemns his fretting enemy to equal inactivity. It would not be easy for the most sanguine friend of the Italians to point out to them any plausible plan of campaign. *Of what stuff their army is composed of was sufficiently proved by their first mad onset.* We require no better evidence than that of their foe to feel satisfied that "Italians do fight." The Archduke ALBERT, in his report, bears witness to the "bravery and obstinacy" displayed by the Italians—"the impetuosity, especially, of their first attacks, and the example given by the officers to their soldiers;" and a private letter from an officer in Verona mentions the extremely gallant behavior of the hostile army, and especially of the infantry, which he describes as "*unendlich tapfer.*" But against the Quadrilateral, the Italians must know, heroism is of no avail, *and there is little chance of their obtaining Venetia unless the Prussians conquer it for them.*

On the other hand, inaction among a race like the Italians is but too likely soon to breed those fatal ills of dissention, mistrust and jealousy which have damaged the cause of Italian patriotism on so many former occasions. The army and the people, who know much less than we do, as yet, of the particulars of the fight of the 24th, exaggerate both its bright and dark side. The Italians, they think, had all but conquered on that fatal day; their victory would have been certain, had they only been better led. The name of LA MARMORA, at no time very popular among a certain class of patriots, is now coupled with that of Custozza, a disaster attributed to his rashness no less than to his incapacity. An attack on the Quadrilateral, it is now discovered by the malcontents, was the act of a madman, but there was not even method in LA MARMORA's madness; he went into the field blindfold, and hurled half his army into the jaws of death without knowing how to bring up the other half to its rescue. LA MARMORA, indeed, it is universally allowed, has rendered incalculable service to his country, especially by the reorganization of its army. But, however qualified he may be by his strength of character, and even by his very narrowness of mind, for such a duty, his detractors say he has no knowledge of either strategy or tactics, and has *never before either planned a campaign or had the chief command in a battle.* The real fighting General, it is rumored, is CIALDINI, the hero of the campaign of the Marches and of Gaeta; and it is further alleged that professional jealousy removed him from the King's councils at the supreme moment, and prevented him from taking part in a struggle of which he might, perhaps, have otherwise determined the issue.

Loudest in these unreasonable outcries of discontent are the Volunteers. Fault-finding and grumbling are common to other people beside the English. But the Italians are apt to put into the utterance of their dissatisfaction an acrimony unknown among people of Northern blood; they indulge feelings of mutual suspicion and ill-will to an extent that passes the comprehension of many of their neighbors. Let us hope that the Italians will not by their divisions damage a cause that has so great a hold on many men's sympathies, that they will not have forgotten their sins of 1848, nor the heavy penalty with which they had to atone them.

The Policy of France.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 3.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning publishes an article signed by M. BONIFACE, with the object, as stated by the writer, of tranquillizing the public mind, and placing the policy of the Emperor in a better light. France had no reason, he continues, to associate herself with the passions that demanded war, but she cannot, on the other hand, remained unconcerned if a great struggle commences and be indifferent to its results. The French Government has well informed all of its double resolution. It has not sought, and does not even seize an opportunity of war, but neither does it admit that one of the belligerent parties should in consequence of the success it might obtain, seek to secure advantages of a nature to modify the state of Europe, thus creating fresh causes of disturbance. If the Emperor desired war in order to obtain satisfaction or advantage, he would have intervened at the commencement, and would not have allowed his allies to become weakened in order not to have to restore their cause. It would be necessary then for the grave circumstances to arise, such as those pointed out by the Imperial letter, to determine the Emperor to interfere. A war has now commenced requiring very great efforts and sacrifices on both sides. Whoever may be the victor will come out of the contest sufficiently tried to fear to expose himself to a fresh struggle, and will not wish, in the conditions of peace, to reëstablish any of those grievances which would excite the just susceptibilities of France.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The America at this Port and the Nova Scotian at Father Point.

The Ministerial Crisis in Great Britain.

Formation of a New Cabinet by Lord Derby.

Serious Accident to the Prince of Wales.

Sailing of the Great Eastern for Valencia Bay.

An Official Visit to the Monitor Miantonomoh.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton July 4, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with three days later from Europe.

The *Malta* arrived July 1.

The *Chloris*, from Galveston, arrived at Liverpoo July 1.

The *Pride of the Ocean*, from New-York, arrived at Gravesend July 1.

The *City of Paris* arrived out at 5:30 A. M., on Monday, July 2, and the *Hibernian* arrived out on Monday, July 2. The *Hudson* and *Jura*, from New-Orleans, the *Cutting*, from New-York, the *Cuba*, from New-York, all arrived out July 2.

The *Louisiana* arrived out July 3.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool July 5, *viâ* Londonderry July 6, passed Father Point last evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Ministry.

From the London Times, July 3.

Lord DERBY had an interview with Her Majesty yesterday, and submitted a list of names which the Queen was pleased to approve. On account of the marriage of the Princess HELENA, the Council will not be held till Friday, but on that day the present Ministers will resign office, and Lord DERBY and his colleagues will formally receive their appointments. Public curiosity attaches, of course, exclusively to the distribution of the great offices of State, and we cannot do better than simply state Lord DERBY's arrangements.

He will, it need not be said, be himself First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the Government in the House of Lords. Mr. DISRAELI returns to his post as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and will as before be the chief representative of the Ministry in the House of Commons. Lord CLARENDON will be succeeded by Lord STANLEY. The character of the new Foreign Secretary is a guarantee that the illiberal sympathies in Continental matters with which the Tories have been, justly or unjustly, charged will not influence the action of the new Government. The Secretaryship of the Colonies is to be taken by Lord CARNARVON. This post has been often carelessly bestowed, as if the direction of fifty dependencies in different parts of the globe were the natural gift of any one who possesses Parliamentary talents or political interest. Of late years the Colonial Office has demanded the keenest judgment and foresight, and we trust that Lord CARNARVON's undoubted ability and industry will enable him to fulfill the functions of his office not less capably than his immediate predecessor. Mr. WALPOLE will be again Home Secretary, Lord CRANBORNE probably goes to the India Office, and Gen. PEEL will be again Secretary for War. The Great Seal will be held by Lord CHELMSFORD. The Duke of Buckingham will, be believe, be President of the Council, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. GATHORNE HARDY President of the Poor-Law Board. Sir JOHN PACKINGTON will probably return to the Admiralty. The minor appointments are, we believe, not yet definitively arranged, but it is said that Lord LONGFORD, who is eminently fit for the place, will be Under-Secretary for War.

Ireland will be a difficulty to the new Government. The choice Lord DERBY has had to make of a Lord-Lieutenant is certainly unfortunate. His party contains several men who might fairly be trusted with the Government of Ireland, but who ever thought of Lord JOHN MANNERS for such a place? This amiable but unprogressive Nobleman is to receive a Peerage and to be sent to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, with Lord NAAS as Secretary. Lord JOHN MANNERS is brother and heir presumptive of a Duke, but has no other quality which can entitle him to respect as the successor of Lord KIMBERLEY. We trust we have been misinformed as to an appointment which we cannot bring ourselves to discuss seriously.

Great Reform Meeting in Trafalgar-Square.

On Monday night a meeting took place in Trafalgar-square, in connection with Reform. At the very lowest computation from 30,000 to 50,000 persons were present. No attempt was made to interfere with the meeting. The people were most orderly.

Accident to the Prince of Wales.

From the London Times, July 2.

An accident, of which the consequences might have been very serious, happened to the Prince of Wales in Rotten-row, about a quarter-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His Royal Highness, who was riding at a foot's pace with one of his Equerries and two ladies, had just reached the extreme end of the row, nearest to the Queen's Gate, was in the act of turning, when a gentleman, who seemed to have lost all control over his horse, suddenly dashed at full speed down the incline, and into the very midst of the party. The Prince's horse, being right in the path of the charging horseman, and receiving the shock on its flank, on shoulder, was instantly knocked down, turning over like a rabbit struck by shot, and apparently rolling upon its rider, while the intruder passed clear over both. For a moment it seemed impossible that the Prince could escape without injury to life or limb from the struggles of his own horse. He disengaged himself, however, and got up without assistance, though at first he looked somewhat shaken, and as if suffering from a blow on the head. Recovering almost instantly, and never losing his self-possession for a moment, he seated himself on a bench close by, while the horse was being caught, and his hat and cane picked up by the bystanders. Long before any great crowd of equestrians had time to collect he had mounted again, and, rejoining the ladies, was riding homeward as if nothing had occurred, but not without some visible traces of the fall upon his face and dress. It was altogether a very narrow escape, as the few who witnessed it can testify, and the Prince's composure in a very trying position did great credit to his presence of mind and good humor. If not quite unhurt, he may well congratulate himself on having come off with nothing worse than a few bruises from a collision that might easily have proved fatal.

Whether the unfortunate author, or agent, of the catastrophe has been identified, and whether any particular blame attaches to him, is more than we can say. It was natural, perhaps, that he should appear dumbfounded at the time, and should have exhibited far less nerve than His Royal Highness. It is an unpleasant sensation, at best, to be run away with, and one cannot help pitying a man who, being run away with, finds himself helplessly riding down the heir-apparent to the crown. But why should people take horses into Rotton-row which they cannot hold or manage, and why should they be allowed to ride at a pace which endangers the lives of others? These are questions which are becoming very urgent, and the marvel is, not that collisions should now and then occur, but that they are not of daily occurrence. Nothing can be easier than to prevent galloping when the row is thronged, and, still more, galloping on the wrong side. Why should not the park-keepers take riders to task for gross breaches of the condition upon which they are admitted to what is virtually, during certain hours of the day, an equestrian promenade. The mere dislike of being thus singled out and becoming the objects of remark would generally be sufficient to deter persons from offending, and such interference on the part of the park-keepers would certainly be supported by the great majority of riders. Let us hope that, after so emphatic a warning, better discipline may be enforced, and that his Royal Highness may have the satisfaction of knowing that he has not incurred the risk of a violent death in vain.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Fourth of July in England—The United States and England as Allies.

From the London Times, July 4.

To-day an anniversary recurs which Americans will celebrate with rejoicing and pride throughout their own Continent, and in every foreign land where their lot may be temporarily cast. It is ninety years since their nation began an independent life, under circumstances of apparent disadvantage; but through each succeeding year the world has seen it thrive and flourish, gathering to itself the surplus strength of mankind, and for an unexampled period encountering no impediment to its progress. There are nations, like individuals, which seem born to an inheritance of good fortune, and American history knew nothing of internal calamities or vicissitudes of eighty-five years, but retained only the enviable characteristic of the mother country. It is this marvelous success which the Americans as a people now meet together to acknowledge on the Fourth of July. It is not so much the triumph of a principle as the realization of an idea which they celebrate. That America could not be what she now is under any other form of Government than a democracy may be seriously believed by many who will let off fireworks and make speeches to-day in her cities and towns, but there is also a discriminating class who feel that political systems are of secondary consequence in a country where every man may have land of his own for the asking. A people who know nothing of poverty as a necessary and inevitable condition of life may be easily governed, and it matters little so far as their prosperity is concerned whether the person who represents them in the chief place of authority is called a King or a President. No man who has to make his own way in the world will ever despond after he has seen America, for there a modest competency lies ready to the hand of all, and it is the buoyancy and elasticity of spirit created by the knowledge of this fact which causes the American people to treat their troubles so light and forget them so soon. They fear nothing, for everything goes well with them. They are attached to their country because they have found it an easy one to live in, and they are proud of it because in less than a century it has taken a foremost position among the nations of the world. America is not a harsh mother to her children; she casts none of them forth poor and friendless to seek their fortunes elsewhere; she receives besides the destitute of the world, and turns them into prosperous and contented citizens. Her means are inexhaustible, and it is rare that the possessor of such advantages is not popular. It is therefore love of their own country, not hatred of another, which moves Americans to meet together to-day. There was a time, no doubt, when the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was observed solely because it offered an occasion for exulting over England. That sentiment may still inspire the orations which will amuse the rising generation in the streets of the United States this afternoon, but all enlightened Americans are heartily ashamed of it. As a people they are growing superior to their old animosities and prejudices, and regard them as unworthy alike of their present fortune and their future destiny.

There has been another influence at work besides that exercised by time in changing the light in which Americans look upon their favorite anniversary. They have a greater triumph to commemorate than that which gave them an independent existence a little earlier than they would have acquired it by less violent means. Five years ago their national birthday was almost forgotten in the excitement of civil war, and even on this day a twelvemonth back the tide of suffering and loss which had swept over the country was too keenly remembered to admit of much rejoicing over memories or abstractions. What the Americans have to congratulate themselves upon now is a country at peace and with its main strength unimpaired. The conflicting sections at the North and South are not in harmony together, but they never were, and to the American mind there is no danger in what we, reasoning from European examples, would consider the unsettled condition of the country. Graver difficulties than those caused by a party anxious to keep in power at whatever cost to their fellow-citizens have menaced the United States within the past five years, and the people have successfully dealt with them all.

They believe thoroughly in themselves and in their destiny. Gradually the apprehensions of fresh strife have disappeared, and we may be sure that whatever troubles are in store for the Americans as the after consequence of their war will be met in a sturdy and indomitable spirit. They may turn to the epoch they commemorate to-day for an analogy to their present position. When their effort for independence was consummated they found themselves under the necessity of bringing the States into one general bond of Government, and it was not without many demands on one side and concessions on the other that this result was secured. That the work was not done so perfectly as that it should never be open to objection in after times is only to acknowledge that JEFFERSON and his colleagues could not forsee and provide against the contingencies of eighty years. Now it is for their successors to take up their task, and if the Americans are contented to wait patiently for its completion the rest of the world may well be equally forbearing. WASHINGTON advised his countrymen, in his farewell address, to "cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment" to the Union, and to resist "every attempt to alienate any portion of their country from the rest." The Americans may fairly say they have obeyed the injunction, and are obeying it still. No political faction will be allowed to keep States practically excluded from the Union for any length of time. The people may stand by in silence and see the attempts made, but their constant sense of fairness and justice will dictate to them at what moment they ought to interfere. Thus in the prospect before his country the American can find nothing to excite misgivings. He can see European monarchies effaced with indifference, for their existence cannot further, and their destruction cannot retard, the interests of his country. He cares nothing for the "balance of power," except as an object of curiosity. America could support itself if all the rest of the world were shut out from it. The only two Powers of Europe in which an American takes any great interest are England and France, and while they are at peace he looks upon other wars as an absurd mimicry of the stupendous struggle lately closed in his own land. We may, if we please, call this a selfish but narrow view, but other men besides Americans are apt to consider events important or otherwise according to the degree in which they affect themselves. The American who is traveling in Europe at this moment cannot be blamed for finding satisfaction in the thought that his Government is not likely to become entangled in the quarrel which is spreading the horrors of war over half the Continent. We do not know where the strife may stop, but he knows that it cannot extend across the Atlantic.

We in England have an interest of our own in this Fourth of July, if we regard the day in the way Americans look upon it, as a marking point in their history. The relations between the two countries are becoming more friendly and substantial than they have been for some years past, and it is needless to recall in proof of this the instances of goodwill shown toward us by the present Government at Washington. Almost on the eve of a general election it has risked arraying against itself the opposition of a large and powerful class in order to enforce a strict observance of the neutrality laws; it has treated other questions which might have given rise to embarrassments and ill-feeling in a spirit of great moderation, and we may fairly hope that there is no point of difference that might possibly arise between us which the President and his counsellors would not approach with the sincere desire to effect a just accommodation. That so good an understanding should be strengthened and made enduring must be the earnest wish alike of every American and every Englishman who truly understands the interests of the two countries. In the destiny of America the destiny of mankind must be closely involved; and the higher and nobler the aims of her people the more certain they will be of attaching to themselves the lasting sympathies and good-will of this country.

THE MIANTONOMAH.

The Miantonomah at Spithead—Experimental Firing for the Benefit of English Visitors.

From the London Times, July 2.

This formidable war vessel, which, as the first American turret-ship that has visited the shores of Europe, created such an extraordinary degree of interest during her recent visits to the anchorages at Queenstown and Spithead, sailed from the latter roadstead early on Saturday morning for Cherbourg, where she will remain a short time open, as she has been to us, to the admiration and criticism of our good friends and allies across the Channel. From Cherbourg existing understood arrangements send the *Miantonomah* to the Medway or the Thames, and thence to the Baltic. She is expected to call again at Spithead on her return down Channel from the Baltic. During the stay of the ship at both Queenstown and Spithead she was, during each day, open to the admission of all visitors. Thousands of people availed themselves of the opportunity, and all must have left her impressed with the kindness with which they were received by the officers and the untiring pains taken to explain all the numerous details of the plan and fittings of the ship's hull, turrets, armor and guns. We have learnt much from the visit of the *Miantonomah*, and her officers will not go from our shores without having added to their previous knowledge of the manner in which guns may be fought in revolving iron towers on board a ship.

In their visit to the *Miantonomah* at Spithead on Friday last, the Lords of the Admiralty were accompanied by the Hon. G. V. FOX, the Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy; Capt. COWPER PHIPPS COLES, R. N.; Capt. BYTHESEA, R. N., N. C., Naval Attaché to the British Embassy at Washington; Lord JOHN HAY, M. P.; the Earl of Wilton, Commodore of the Royal Yacht squadron; Mr. WESTLEY RICHARDS, &c., in addition to a number of naval officers and others mentioned in the *Times* of Saturday.

The Duke of Somerset, with the Comptroller and other members of the Board of Admiralty, having been conducted over the ship by Captain BEAUMONT, and minutely inspected her on deck and below, took up a position on the raised hurricane deck, in company with Hon. Mr. FOX, to witness the firing of two shots from the enormous 15-inch smooth-bore guns which form her turret armament. The officers and crew of the ship took up their respective positions at general quarters, all hatches were securely battened down, the supply of air below was provided for by setting the ventilating fans in motion, and the ship in every respect prepared for action at sea. These preparations having been made, a visit to the deck below demonstrated clearly enough that, although in certain portions of the 'tween deck the atmosphere felt slightly oppressive after just leaving the open of the upper deck, the air was really cool, as proved by the thermometer ranges, and the ship might be fought through a long Summer day's action under the same conditions without distress to any on board from heat beyond what would necessarily be found in any ordinary steamship of war.

The first gun fired was charged with a 35-pound powder cartridge and a *sabot* live shell, at extreme elevation. The effect was very grand as the vast globe of metal, propelled from the mouth of the gun with a deep hoarse roar went hurtling on its course until it fell at an estimated distance of about 3,500 yards from the ship.

The second gun was charged with 35 pounds of powder, a solid iron shot of 460 pounds, and fired point blank. If the last shot was grand, as exhibiting the flight of a 15-inch shell, this was more interesting, as exhibiting—what we have as yet made no provision for in rifling our heavy navy artillery—the perfection of *riocchet* firing. The immense ball spun along its course over the surface of the water as truly as the cricketer's ball passes over the green sward toward the wicket. The noise of the explosion, the concussion felt, and the smoke which entered the turrets on the firing of the guns were neither more nor less than would be naturally expected in firing 37-pound powder charges.

The working of the guns on board the *Miantonomah* on Friday was somewhat slow, but this was accounted for by the fact that it was the first time the same crews had worked the guns in actual practice. The shutters, or port stoppers, were evidently very much in the way of the men in loading the guns, and it certainly appears that, with the quick available means of turning away from the enemy the port's face of the turret when loading, they might be altogether done away with. The revolving of the turret by steam power, and the twisting power given to the ship's hull by the reversed action of her twin screws, would always keep the gunports hid from an enemy when the guns are not run out. The port shutters, under these conditions, appear to be superfluous. To pursue still further our friendly attempt at "faultfinding" with a ship that has so deservedly won the admiration of all who have seen her since her arrival on these shores we must refer to the rotation of her turret by steam. There are two faults here. The first is that if any part of the steam gear is damaged the rotation of the turret is stopped and the guns are rendered useless for want of a second available motive power, with which the turrets of the *Miantonomah* are not fitted. The second fault is that the lateral oscillation of the turret is very great when being turned by steam, and would seriously interfere with rapid sighting and discharge of the guns on a small moving object. Our *Royal Sovereign* has four available different means of revolving her turrets, all, however, by manual labor alone, and in revolving they are by means of their greater circle of conical wheels perfectly steady. Other faults that we can manage to find with the *Miantonomah*, in addition to the weakness of the ship as a wooden structure, to which we have formerly alluded, are her defective accommodation as a cruiser in tropical climes and her want of stowage, both caused by the unusual shallowness of the vessel. The *Miantonomah* is too formidable not to be imitated, but we should very possibly build our *Miantonomah* of iron, we should build with a greater depth of hull, and thus attain greater stowage in the hold, and better accommodation for the officers and crew in hot climates. At the same time that we might make these improvements, as we consider them, our ship could be fought offering as small a target to the enemy as the *Miantonomah* by giving her the means of submerging her hull to any required depth on going into action by the admission of water to the wing passages, &c. As a proof of the want of stowage in the *Miantonomah*, we may mention that no water is carried in her hold. The only stowage she has for water is on the after part of the men's berth deck, where there are iron tanks with a collective capacity of 6,000 gallons. At sea the supply of water is dependent on the condensers. There are numerous mechanical "notions" in various parts of the ship, on deck and below, that are well worthy of attention. The manner in which her turrets have been put together also deserves admiration. The one 1-10th-inch plates are fixed up together in a circular wall in a manner quite equal to a rolled solid plate of moderate quality, and very superior to any rolled plate that has been but imperfectly welded. In fact, the turrets of the *Miantonomah* have been welded throughout their ten separate layers by mechanical means alone, and without subjecting the iron to the renewed action of the furnace and the rolling mill, to, as nearly as possible, a continuity of cohesion equal to that of the best solid or rolled armor in this country.

It may not be out of place here, and especially as connected with the power of firing *en ricochet*, as so forcibly illustrated by the guns of the *Miantonomah* on Friday, to notice how far our French neighbors have gone in the matter of guns for their iron-clad fleets. In the Corps Legislatif on the 20th of June M. DUPUY DE LOME, Director of Material of the Imperial Navy, stated that three models had been selected for the armament of the Navy of France, as follows: First-class—Diameter, 24 centimetres; weight, 14,000 kilogrammes. Throws steel elongated bolts of 144 kilogrammes, as also shells and round shot. Second-class—Diameter, 19 centimetres; weight, 8,000 killogrammes. Throws steel elongated bolts of 75 killogrammes, ditto shells of 52 killogrammes, ditto round shot of 25 kilogrammes. Third-class—Diameter, 16 centimetres; weight, 5,000 kilogrammes. Throws steel elongated bolts of 65 kilogrammes, ditto shells of 31½ killogrammes, ditto round shot of 15 kilogrammes. M. DUPUY DE LOME also said there was another class of gun, on the same principle, that was 27 centimetres in diameter, but would be too large for service on board, and would, therefore, be reserved for the armament of seacoast batteries. All the pieces averaged a range of about six kilometres. There is this remarkable fact connected with these pieces selected for the armament of the French navy—all fire round as well as elongated shot, and all, therefore, are capable of delivering a fire *en ricochet*.

The American paddle steamer *Augusta*, Capt. A. MURRAY, remains at Spithead until about the 6th inst.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Voyage of the Great Eastern to Sheerness—Admirable Working of her Engines—Her Extraordinary Depth in the Water.

Correspondence of the London Times.

GREAT EASTERN, OFF THE NORE, Saturday, June 30, 1866.

The first short length of the *Great Eastern's* eventful voyage has already been made. The worst of the two great perils of the river shoals are passed, and she now lies safe at anchor here in ten fathoms water, and some twelve miles below the moorings which she dropped this morning at Sheerness. To-morrow, at midday, she has a still more shallow and intricate course to wind down the Alexandra Channel, and to do this at half-speed will occupy her at least three hours. That bar once passed, her route to the ocean will lie open and safe before her.

The start from Sheerness this morning was fixed for 12, and at 12 to the very instant the *Great Eastern* was under way. There was no hurry, bustle, noise, or excitement of any kind in getting her off; indeed, with such quiet promptitude was everything effected, that the great ship was actually some minutes under steam before the majority of those on board knew she had left the moorings which have held her so safely through one of the most boisterous winters that have been known in the Medway for years. The two "Trotmans" which have now been down nearly a year, and each with its full scope of chain out, were not got in without considerable difficulty, for these anchors bite hard and deep into the earth. The instant, however, that they were fairly up the word was passed, and at half-speed, and feeling her way cautiously among the patches of shallow banks, the great ship began her voyage to this anchorage. Mr. BROOKMAN, R. N., a master in the navy, and who is generally charged with the responsibility of taking the largest ships of war down the Medway, was on the bridge as pilot, and with him also were Capt. MORIARTY, R. N. who has sailed in all the five Atlantic Telegraph expeditions that have ever started, and with him Capt. HENDERSON and Mr. HALPIN, his chief officer. As we have said, at once when the signal was given the ship slipped easily away. The men on board the vessels laid up in ordinary turned out to cheer her as she very slowly felt her way between them, and the whole crew of the guardship *Powerful* swarmed into the rigging, and gave such rounds of shouts as might have been heard at Chatham itself. A few yachts followed in the wake, conspicuous among them for speed and beauty being those belonging to Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. PENDER, and Mr. BARCLAY. These, with the two powerful steamtugs in attendance on the *Great Eastern*, formed the whole escort of one of the most important and best-manned electrical expeditions that ever left England. The *Albany*, the *William Corry*, and the *Medway*, which are hereafter to accompany her across the Atlantic, will not now leave for a day or two, though the whole squadron will rendezvous for some short time at Berehaven.

In the short run down to this place, the newly-repaired engines of the *Great Eastern* worked to perfection. During the past Winter, Mr. BECKWITH, her Chief Engineer, has been incessant in his labors toward getting them into perfect trim. All the boilers have been strengthened, their weak parts removed and replaced by new plates. The flues, fire-bar grating and funnels have been carefully cleaned, and the effect of these improvements, with the change from the foul to the cleanly condition of the ship's hull, was at once on starting apparent in the increased speed of the ship. Though there was only 15 pounds steam in the paddle boilers, and little over 12 pounds in the screw, a speed of seven knots was soon gained, and this when the paddles were only turning 6¼ times per minute and the screw less than 17. With a much higher pressure of steam, and greater rapidity of revolutions on starting last year, not so much as five knots an hour were made. This time it is clear that from 8½ to 9 knots are easily within the capabilities of the great ship, though she is deeper in the water than she has ever before been on venturing to sea. Her trim at present is rather calculated to diminish her rate of progress, for the present exigencies of stowage have brought her down rather too much by the head. She has above 4,000 tons more dead weight in her than last year, and her mean draught is within an inch or so of 32 feet—a deeper laden vessel than till this day has ever passed down the Thames.

Such an extraordinary depth has been a matter of great anxiety to those interested in the success of the expedition, for the few channels to the Thames mouth from Sheerness are almost as narrow as they are winding and shallow. The course was last year taken by the Bullock Channel, which was specially buoyed for the purpose by the Trinity House. This time, however, from some unknown cause, the buoys have been removed, and the only safe route to the ocean open to the Great Eastern was by that part of the river known as the Ooze Deep, east of the Ooze Bank, and thence by the Alexandra Channel and Princess's Channel into the Downs. The first-mentioned part of the distance—that is to say to near the entrance of the Alexandra Channel—has been accomplished to-day with safety, though only by taking the most extraordinary precautions. The lead was kept going and some boats were kept ahead of her, for there were patches of shoal to be crossed over which it was certain that more than three feet of water could not be got beneath her keel, and there were even some where little more than a foot was to be expected. Of these latter, fortunately, there were only one or two, about an acre in extent each, but either of them unite sufficient to put a sudden and violent termination to the *Great Eastern's* career, and probably, also, to the progress of Atlantic telegraphy for some years to come. These small but dangerous little submarine excrescences are known among the fishermen by the name of the Nore Breaks. As the *Great Eastern* neared them to-day the turgid muddy water which slapped above them in a dirty foam showed that the tide was still too low upon their banks for any effort which a vessel so deeply laden as the *Great Eastern* could make to cross them. Her paddles were accordingly reversed, and in little more than 35 feet of water the ship was brought to a dead standstill. Nothing could more strongly illustrate the value of the magnificent vessel for telegraphic purposes than this little incident. In a space not much larger than that in which she herself floated, she was kept by the occasional use of screw and paddles on exactly the spot where she had stopped, with as little change in her position as if she had been moored there, and this, too, against a strong flood tide. It was not until the flood had risen to its utmost that an outward movement was made again, and the *Great Eastern* was slowly propelled again across a patch of shoals nearly a quarter of a mile long, in crossing which she had only eighteen inches of water under her. For a few minutes it was an anxious time for those in charge, but at almost every instant the monotonous cry from the leadsmen in the chains showed that the water was rapidly deepening, and there was a universal sensation of relief when all at last reported no bottom at thirteen fathoms. From this point out to her present moorings, therefore, her little run was easily and safely made, and soon after 3 she brought up, as we have said, near the Mouse-light. To-morrow the course will be taken through the Princess Alexandra's Channel. This short route toward the Downs, which has been long known and long used by the local boats, has never been carefully surveyed until within the last few years. The first vessels of importance which passed up it were those which conveyed the Princess ALEXANDRA to England. In passing down this, however, the *Great Eastern* will have to be even more carefully managed, if possible, than she was to-day, for there are many little patches of shoals which will leave as little as a foot of water under her. The tide of to-morrow, fortunately, will be higher than that of to-day. At 12 noon she makes her start, and once this, the worst part of the Channel, is passed, proceeds at full speed by the Girdler Sands, and so on down the Channel and round to Berehaven. The whole of the electrical, nautical, engineering and mechanical staff are now on board. Mr. LAWS, who is to have a command in the Department of Electrical Engineering, with Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, are on board, and have been testing the cable almost every hour. Its action and clearness of signaling is absolutely as perfect as it is possible for so delicate and powerful an insulated wire of such length ever to be. The most ingenious dynamometer, invented by Mr. FLEMING JENKIN, arrived on board this afternoon. This admirable contrivance is automatic in its action. The weight of strain to be fixed upon the cable, either in paying out or hauling in, when once agreed upon by the engineers can never be exceeded. Thus, for instance, if the paying-out strain should pass the limit of three tons, the cable will run of itself; and *vice versa*, if in hauling it the strain should reach six tons, the machine will simply reverse itself, and, instead of pulling up, let down the wire. Among the many improvements that are to be tried in working the wire when laid, is Capt. BOLTON's new system of codified signals, by means of which a single numeral often represents a whole sentence, and always a word. This code has for its basis a numerical arrangement by which all words and letters of the English language can be expressed by groups of figures. All words and letters of any other language capable of being rendered in the English character can also be likewise expressed. The object of this arrangement is to facilitate the speed of the transmission of messages and to prevent the liability to error in the rendering of a message. The telegraphic symbols used to express this code are the dot and the dash. By this system the necessity of mixing dots with dashes is obviated, errors arising from the use of a combination of both are avoided, and the signals are equally simple and effective, whether used with a short and long signal, or right or left deflections; the latter being the most expeditious. The code is divided into five parts, and they are as follows:

Part I. provides 110 signals, and expresses the letters of the alphabet.

Part II. provides for 1,000 signals, limited to three figures, and forms the "spelling code," by which any word in any language having English characters can be spelt by syllables.

Part III. provides for 10,000 signals, limited to four figures, and forms a special code applicable to recurring names of places, months of the year, days of the month and week, time, hours, &c.

Part IV. provides for 100,000 signals, limited to five figures, and expresses every word in the English language alphabetically arranged, and such sentences as are coded, and is called the "vocabulary and sentence code."

Part V. provides for 137,000 signals, limited to six figures, and expresses the name of every known place in the world.

Each part is readily distinguishable by the number of figures in the group; for instance, a group of three figures must refer to Part II., and a group of five figures to Part IV., and so on.

In the formation of this method of codification a system of page and line has been established, indicating, by a single glance at a group of figures, the particular page and line in the code book to which they refer, thus considerably facilitating the rendering of messages from code into ordinary language.

The advantages of this system of codifying by figures are the following: Gain of speed, extreme simplicity of code, simplicity of instrumentation, and non-liability to mutilation in passing through different countries, as is now of so frequent occurrence on the line to India and generally abroad; facility of repetition, and its applicability to any language by translation without causing loss of time.

It has been established, from the result of recent experiments, through the cable now on board the *Great Eastern*, that this system is capable of effecting, at the very least, a gain of 100 per cent. over that now in use, thus making one cable do the work of two. Thus, no matter what instruments are used, the advantages to be obtained by the use of the code will follow. For example, an instrument sending by the ordinary telegraphic symbols letter by letter, at a rate of eight words per minute, can transmit by the use of this code at least 16, and so on.

Objections may be advanced as to the use of a code causing probable inaccuracy; but this is not so, for a skilled operator can transmit symbols representing figures as easily as he can symbols representing letters; and the possibility of error in the reading of a message by the clerk at the receiving end is as remote as an event can be. Errors, if they do occur, must be localized in one or more particular groups of figures, rendering them quite unintelligible and impossible even to guess at their signification; but as every group of a message is numbered, the one in which the error may have been committed is requested to be repeated, and thus accuracy is secured, and the highly objectionable practice of reading by context, which now obtains to so great an extent with telegraph operators, often causing the mutilation of the message, is rendered impossible.

GENERAL NEWS.

France.

The session of the Corps Legislatif was closed on June 30, Count WALEWSKI, the President, delivered the closing speech, in which he said we are about to separate and convey to the departments of France, the earnest expression of our confidence in the wisdom which presides over the destinies of the country. Permit me to express the certainty that we, who are now separating, may meet again next year in perfect conformity of sentiment and intention, and always ready to afford the Emperor and France fresh pledges of devotion and patriotism.

The *Patrie* says: "A *senatus consultum* will be presented to the Senate, which will principally relate to the first article of the Decree of November, 1860, respecting the discussion of the Address. It will also confer upon the two Chambers of the Legislature the right of interpretation after the approval of the Address by the Committees."

The Paris Bourse was firm, and Rentes are ⅛ per cent. higher, closing at 63f. 55c.

Holland.

A telegram from Amsterdam, of July 2, says: "The Bank of Holland has raised its rate of discount from 6½ to 7 per cent."

Spain.

Public order remains undisturbed in Madrid and the Provinces, and no apprehension exists of fresh disturbances. The Senate has approved by 113 against 96 votes the bill for granting the Government extraordinary powers. The Court will leave for Ildefonso on July 6.

Portugal.

The strength of the army is being increased. A number of Spanish refugees have been sent to Madeira and the Azores.

Turkey.

A telegram from Constantinople, of June 28, says: "A loan of £2,000,000 to meet the July dividends, has been contracted. The terms are very onerous, and the security afforded is the unissued stock of the General Debt. The army of Bosnia will be immediately placed on a war footing."

Hungary.

The Hungarian Episcopal body have voted 200,000 florins for the relief of the wounded in battle. Three Hungarian magnates have proposed to raise and equip a corps of volunteer cavalry. One thousand wounded soldiers arrived at Pesth on July 1.

India.

BOMBAY, Saturday, June 23.

Markets steady. Shipments of Cotton during the fortnight, 30,000 bales. Exchange on London, 2s. ⅝d. Freights, 10s.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, June 21.

Exchange on London, 2s. 1d. Freights, 4s.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—JULY 2.

Notwithstanding the favorable character of the revenue returns, Consols were flat, closing at 86⅜@½.

The demand in the discount market has been active. United States 5-20's and Illinois Central relapsed ⅛ each, and Erie paid-up shares 1.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 3.

Consols advanced ⅛, closing firm at 86½@86⅝.

French Rentes 63f. 85 centimes.

The news of the rapid progress of the Prussian army has created an impression on 'Change as to the early possibility of negotiations for peace.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JULY 2 AND 3.

Sales for the two days, 18,000 bales, 4,000 on speculation Prices unchanged.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 3—P. M.

COTTON quiet and unchanged. Sales of two days 18,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The Manchester market is quiet and steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour flat and 1s. lower. Wheat very dull, and 3d. lower. Corn still declining, and 6d. lower, holders pressing on the market; Mixed 28s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon dull. Lard inactive. Tallow inactive but steady.

PRODUCE.—Ashes inactive. Pots 28s. 9d. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linseed Oil inactive, at 39s.@40s. Resin quiet and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine dull. Petroleum—small sales of Refined at 1s. 10½d.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 3—P. M.

Consols 86½@86⅝; U. S. Five-Twenties 65@65⅛; Eries 37@37½; Illinois Central 74@74½.

Latest Commercial per Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 6.

The Brokers' Circular reports: Sales of cotton for the week 88,000 bales, including 8,500 bales to speculators, and 12,500 bales to exporters. The market opened dull and downward, but closed buoyant with an advance of ⅛d.@⅜d. on American, and ⅛d.@½d. on other descriptions, owing to the prospects of peace. Sales to-day (Saturday) 20,000 bales, the market closing firmer and advancing. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	16d.	Middling Orleans	14½d.
Fair Mobile	15½d.	Middling Mobile	14¼d.
Fair Uplands	15d.	Middling Uplands	14d.

Stock in port 967,000 bales, including 429,500 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is firmer and steady.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is very dull, with a decline on all qualities.

PROVISIONS—The market is inactive but steady.

LONDON, Friday, July 6.

Consols closed at 87¼@87⅜ for money. Bullion in the Bank has decreased £165,500. American Stocks—United States Five-twenties, 67¼@67¾; Illinois Central, 77½@78½; Erie, 38½@39.

INTERESTING MEMENTO OF THE REBELLION.—Capt. ANGELO CRAPO, of Albany, has just presented to the Bureau of Military Statistics a miniature (54x33 inches) United States flag, whose interesting history is narrated in the accompanying note:

In January of 1864, Major-Gen. STANLEY's Division of Gen. GRANGER's Fourth Army Corps marched from Bridgeport, Alabama, to Cleveland, East Tennessee, and occupied it. The writer of this took the General's command their first rations over the East Tennessee Railroad, then opened for the first time during the war. The people of Cleveland were on the verge of starvation, and JOE JOHNSTON's army within ten or fifteen miles, raiding on them for supplies.

Cleveland was a "loyal" town, and Gen. STANLEY ordered the issue of rations to the destitute citizens. Among the many who came to draw was a young woman who evidently had seen better days, and in a spirit of gratitude presented the writer with this miniature United States flag, made by the ladies of East Tennessee, and hid around among them for one two years, awaiting the arrival of Union troops, at one time being hid in a tea-pot. The writer in receiving it, said he would take it as an evidence of good feeling of the "loyal" ladies of Tennessee to the "loyal" ladies of New-York. The lady in presenting it made in substance a beautiful quotation, the title of the lamented Mr. JOHN N. WILDER's elegant poem, "Stand by the Flags." A. C.

PERSONAL.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* states that "Mrs. BARRON, widow of Commodore J. B. BARRON, has lately had her pension, with all arrearages, restored to her. Mrs. BARRON came to this State at the time Norfolk and Portsmouth were evacuated, and remained in Oxford during the entire war. Being a Southern lady, and a member of one of the most wealthy, aristocratic and influential families of Virginia, she could not do otherwise than follow her relatives and friends. But as she took no part in the struggle, it was but an act of justice on the part of the Government to reimburse the widow of a renowned public servant, who had laid heavy claims upon its generosity by his gallant and meritorious actions. May this example be but the forerunner of many similar ones."

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN will shortly celebrate the 60th anniversary of her birth. FANNY KEMBLE is in her 40th year. KATE BATEMAN is 24 years old. JULIA DEAN is 35. Mme. CELESTE is 64. Mrs. JOHN WOOD is 36. JULIA BENNETT BARROW is 41. ADA ISAACS MENKEN is 27. AVONIA JONES is 28. KATE REIGNOLDS is 27. Mrs. VERNON is nearly 70. Mrs. J. H. ALLEN is 22. MADELINE HENRIQUES is 20, and the youngest "leading lady" on the stage. PAREPA is 38. Miss HOSMER is 26. MAGGIE MITCHELL is 30.

The largest income reported in Buffalo for 1865 is that of Hon. W. G. FARGO, $68,703; the second largest is that of F. H. ROOT, Esq., $56,996; the third that of SIDNEY SHEPHERD, Esq., $45,694; the fourth that of Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, $42,498. After these come three very nearly equal in amount: GEORGE C. WHITE, $39,863; S. O. BARNUM, $39,543; and S. S. JEWETT, $39,088. Beside these there are twenty-one whose income exceed $20,000.

ROYAL E. ROBBINS, Treasurer of the American Watch Company, pays an income tax on $377,000—the largest in Boston. The next largest is that of Nathaniel Thayer, who gave $100,000 to send Prof. AGASSIZ to Brazil. He returns $258,000. AUGUSTUS HEMENWAY had an income of $220,000 in 1865, but he has been for several years an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

They have a German hermit named EMMEL in Chicago, who resides in a back yard on South Wells-street. He does not associate with men, but lives contentedly with his dogs. He has read nothing for nearly forty years. Modern history stops for him with the revolution of 1830. The war of the last few years is something to him unknown.

The Albany *Evening Journal* states that last week Mr. DAVID HART, of Guilderland, hoed one hundred and fifty hills of corn in a quarter of a day, and that, too, with the thermometer away up among the nineties. The *Journal* challenges any locality to produce his equal.

Gov. SMYTHE and Executive Council of New-Hampshire have appointed Rev. N. BOUTON, D.D., of Concord, to collate and prepare for publication the Colonial Records of that State, and Hon. ORRIN PERKINS, of Winchester, to report upon the subject of a State Normal School.

Rev. J. F. STEARNS, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., has been invited to assume the Presidency of Hamilton College, recently vacated by Rev. Dr. FISHER. His brother is President of Amherst College.

Rev. J. O. SWINNEY, of Glasgow, Mo., has appropriated $20,000 as endowment fund to build up a first-class high-school in that place. The *Times* suggests that the citizens should at least double that amount.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* of July 14 says: "A nephew of the King of Prussia reached the city this morning, and is stopping at the Yarborough. He is on a tour of inspection to the battle-fields of the South.

Ex-Gov. GILMORE, of New-Hampshire, has so far recovered from his recent severe sickness as to be able to resume a portion of his duties at the railroad office.

Rev. Dr. A. L. STONE, recently of Boston, Mass., was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco on the evening of June 14.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH arrived at Lexington, Ky., July 6, and was serenaded, the band playing "Dixie." He thanked the crowd for the compliment, but declined to speak at any length.

The Indiana State University has conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Chief Justice WRIGHT, of Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. LEVI LINCOLN, of Hartford, Conn., celebrated their golden wedding on Monday evening last.

[Advertisement.]

"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity," BURNETT'S UNRIVALLED COLOGNE WATER and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Christian Guardian*, Toronto.

[Advertisement.]

Hundreds are potecting their houses satisfactorily and successfully with THE BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. See it in operation at the office, No. 198 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Mrs. E. C. Williams, Master Branch, Mrs. C. H. Sheafe, Mrs. Daniel Morgan, Miss J. N. Haskins, M. Mallory, Miss Pinkey Devezac, H. Carter, S. Carter, N. Jennings, S. Hazan and son, Robert W. Tilford, N. J. Bisland, Mrs. Bisland, 4 children and servant, Charles Robinett, Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. M. T. Miller and child, M. Gormon, S. T. Simpson, Mrs. Rogers, Miss J. Rogers Mrs. Grant, Mr. Nord and wife, T. Nash, R. DeGray, wife, child and servant, T. Schoff, C. H. Hawthorn, J. Graham, J. F. Juib, Jos. Leach, J. Wodsworth, R. B. Smith, L. W. Stewart, Capt. Kidder, S. Gatz, H. Solomon, M. Bajac, A. Palmer, R. B. Searing, Wm. Stephens, Mrs. E. Jordan, E. Lynch, wife and child, Miss Lynch, 3 Misses Lynch, C. P. Eaton, W. S. Eaton, Miss S. Crocheron, Miss Emma J. Crocheron, E. N. Comstock, Miss E. G. Cole, Mrs. M. E. Cummings, Miss Christobelle, W. M. Hempstead, J. A. Blaffer, wife, child and servant, F. G. Scott, Henry Marion, Thomas White, E. P. Post, Henry Ames, Miss Janeway, Susie Benson, Annie Palmer, Henry Jones, T. C. Thompson, H. Goldman, P. Murphy, Miss Moore, Miss Hemmingway, Agnes Jamison.

JULY 15—*In steamship Atalanta, from London, &c.*—Wm. J. Thompson, Miss M. Jacob, Mrs. John Brockhouse, M. C. De Costa, F. Poidevin, Edward Caffey and family, Mr. Arnaut, Julien Schundeberger, Mr. and Mrs. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Geo. Hindsley, Miss M. Hindsley, Miss Olton, Miss Reed, Mr. Bullions, C. Jennings, J. Liebman, J. Neustater, S. Steiner, D. Strasburger, F. Hambacher, Jules Durand, and 281 in the steerage.

JULY 15—*In steamship America, from Bremen, &c.*—Wm. C. Canneth, G. Meyer, R. Boninger, Dr. Chas. Miller, C. Clausen, Emelie Rolat, C. Rogge, L. Cantadore, B. F. Kilig, O. Wesseedotich, and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 42	Sun sets	7 29	Moon sets	10 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 56	Gov. Island	11 45	Hell Gate	1 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 15.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen July 4, via Southampton 5th, 3 P. M., with mdse. and 648 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had westerly winds the whole passage. The Brem. steamship Hansa arrived at Cowes 4th inst. 4th inst., off Portland, passed steamship Borussia, bound E.; 5th, lat. 49 49, lon. 3 50, steamship Teutonia, bound W.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London June 24, Havre 27th, with mdse. and 318 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. July 11, lat. 42 28, lon. 57 46, passed ship Alexander Henry, bound W.; 13th, lat. 40 46, lon. 68 30, steamship City of Manchester, bound E.; 10th, lat. 43 44, lon. 58 21, ship Daniel Webster, bound E.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans 8th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 13th, at 3 P. M., 30 miles S. of Hatteras, passed brig Thomas Walsh, of Philadelphia, bound S.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 14th inst., 10 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Flambeau, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow July 1, with mdse. and 638 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co. 12th inst., spoke Br. bark W. B. N. L., new code of signals.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, S. C., 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Hunter, Rodgers, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Elena, (Brem.,) Bremer, Marseilles May 23, Gibraltar June 12, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark N. M. Havens, (of Portland,) Hall, Malaga May 30, and Gibraltar June 7, with fruit, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Adelaide Norris, (of Damariscotta,) Reed, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Perces Hinkley, Foster, Cherryfield 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Shannon, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Pilley, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to Bruce & McAuliff.

Brig Florence, (Br.,) Jacobs, Cow Bay 19 ds., with coal to Peniston & Co.

Brig Henry P. Lord, Butler, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Brig A. Horta, (of Boston,) Young, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Hughes, Mobile 12 ds., with cotton to Jonas Smith.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Krause, Washington, N. C., with cotton to master.

Schr. Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. Rio Grande, Porter, Virginia.
Schr. Reindeer, Barker, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Ada Alice, Loveland, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. & D. Cramer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. Constellation, Kelsey, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Eliza Jane, Watts, Baltimore.
Schr. Catharine, Brimner, Virginia.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. B. Spofford, Parsons, Virginia.
Schr. G. B. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Eisosway, Baltimore.
WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

Below.

Bark Missouri, from ——.
Bark Return, from Sunderland.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 15.—Arr. barks Savannah, Havana; Lizzie, Pictou; Pathfinder, Port Ewen; brigs Amos M. Roberts, Cardenas; Mary E. Thompson, Trinidad; Forward, Cienfuegos; Princeton and G. F. Geery, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Chris. Peterson, Sandy Hook pilot, came up to this City to-day and reports: 9th inst., off Nantucket, saw a bark, name unknown, on fire, with a cargo of petroleum; saw the crew go on board a vessel bound E. The New-York pilot-boats Mary & Catharine, No. 6, and J. T. Jones, No. 15, were close by her.

Spoken, &c.

Kate Stewart—brig, from Philadelphia for Boston, off Fire Island, July 14.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, Cuba, June 29, barks Mary C. Dyer, for New-York, ldg.; A. T. Armstrong, do. do.

[PER NOVA SCOTIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, Pink, at Plymouth: Express, at Sicily: Bertha, at Cuxhaven; Soanbride, at Flushing; Anna and Norma, at Antwerp.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Alcedo, at Antwerp; Eelaware, at Liverpool; Ausgor, at Gravesend.

Arr. from New-Orleans, R. C. Winthrop, Harvest Home and Queen of the West, at Havre.

Arr. from Savannah, Congress and Fortune, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Constantine has been ashore on Blackwall Point; no damage reported.

RUPTURE.

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 609 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 431. July 14, 1866.
75, 3, 53, 52, 30, 35, 24, 68, 51, 74, 57, 56, 63.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 432. July 14, 1866.
24, 23, 12, 77, 63, 20, 25, 27, 3, 14, 6, 44, 54.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 331, July 14, 1866.
31, 19, 71, 16, 56, 52, 32, 22, 64, 10, 50, 27, 47.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 332. July 14, 1866.
31, 41, 36, 6, 72, 65, 78, 11, 73, 14, 63, 52, 62.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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ALL PRIZES IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and other legalized lotteries cashed. Information given. P. GAIGE, Broker, No. 738 Broadway.

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

DEWEY'S PURE NATIVE BRANDY will cure diarrhœa, that always precedes cholera. For sale at No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

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SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY.
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DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

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ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.
POLICIES INCONTESTIBLE.
LOANS MADE ON POLICIES.
ALL POLICIES AFTER THREE YEARS NON-FORFEITABLE.

The following are examples of the operation of the last Dividend:

POLICIES IN 1862, ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO.

Age at Issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total Amount of Policy.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3,572	$13,572
35	8,000	1,092	2,848	10,848
30	7,500	708	2,708	10,208
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, originating with this Company, and gives insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.

A. DU BOIS, Medical Examiner, at office 2 to 3 P. M.
H. G. PIFFARD, Assistant Medical Examiner, at office 11 to 12 M.
A LIBERAL ARRANGEMENT WILL BE MADE WITH SOLICITORS for new business brought to the office.